The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message from President Lincoln.

Proposition to Aid the Border States in the Gradual Abolishment of Slavery.

Government Opposition to the Designs of the Allies in Mexico.

Another Finance Measure from the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Publication of the Fremont Documents.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS' DEFENCE.

Army and Navy Promotions and Confirmations.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

The President to-day submitted to Congress the following Message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, *giving to such State pecuniary aid*, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested *should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.*

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union, for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." *To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion*, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating Slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that *in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.* I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself, how soon the current expenditures of this war, would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government, *sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with Slavery* within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of *perfectly free choice* with them.

In the annual Message last December I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been, and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical recacknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. *If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue*, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISTATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The President's Message to Congress to-day creates profound interest. The friends of the Union's reconstruction are delighted and strengthened, while the radicals are proportionately distressed. But the latter have been obviously downhearted for several days. Nothing remains for them but to give up their principles and to keep their share of the offices, or to assail the Administration and lose their comfortable places. It is a dilemma that will be differently met by different moral organizations.

It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed. Some of the members apparently not fully understanding it, as pronounced from the desk, perused the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to-night a theme of earnest conversations. The message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of State is preparing a dispatch on the subject of Mexican affairs, in which the determination of the United States to resist the designs of European Powers to establish monarchial institutions on this continent will be energetically set forth. It will be laid before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of both Houses, with the other papers that are soon to be submitted.

THE DEFENCE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Every witness who testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War was put upon his honor not to reveal his evidence before them. The publication, therefore, of Gen. FREMONT'S evidence in the *Tribune*, when the Committee only last Saturday unanimously resolved that it should not be done' creates the greatest amazement. The papers of the Committee have not been violated, for they were examined to-day, and found sealed as they were first filed. As Gen. FREMONT'S friends here freely censure the breach of privilege and honor, the *Tribune* will be compelled to relieve Gen. FREMONT of any responsibility in the premises, if the facts will allow it.

THE CAVALRY FORCE.

The statement that by the reduction and reorganization of the cavalry force a large increase of the expense of this corps would result, is untrue. I am authorized to state by the Senate Military Committee, the reduction in the expenses in the cavalry corps, by reducing the regiments to forty, will be about three millions doflars per annum. The entire expense of mounting, equipping and supporting a cavalry regiment for one year is $680,000.

THE PURCHASE OF COIN.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day authorizing the purchase of coin and for other purposes, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law, for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and may issue under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe certificates of indebtedness such as were authorized by the act "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors," approved March 1, 1862, to such creditors as may desire to receive the same in the discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer, upon requisitions of the proper Department, as well as in the discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act. It is further provided that the Demand Notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, and by the act of Feb. 12, 1862, shall be receivable and shall be lawful money and legal tender in like manner, and for the same purposes, and to the same extent, as the notes authorized by the act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved on the 28th of last month.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LANDER.

The military display attendant on the funeral of Brig.-Gen. LANDER this afternoon was large and impressive. A number of the most distinguished gentlemen connected with the army, navy and civil positions were present. Flags everywhere are at half-mast.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

The President, in addition to other officers promoted for gallant conduct, has nominated Brig.-Gen. THOMAS to be a Major-General, as a recognition of his late eminent services in Kentucky. Also, Col. HARVEY BROWN to be a Brigadier-General by brevet; Major ARNOLD to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capt. HILDT to be Major by brevet; Major TOWER to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capts. Allen, Chalfin, Closson, Robertson, Blunt, Duryea and Langdon to be Majors by brevet; and First Lieuts. McFarland, Shipley, Jackson, Pennington, Seely, Frank E. Taylor and Todd to be Captains by brevet.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY CONFIRMED.

Capts. BELL, MCKEAN, DUPONT, GOLDSBOROUGH and FARRAGUT were to-day confirmed by the Senate as Flag-Officers of the Navy, and J. J. WITZIG, E. M. SHIELD and THOMAS B. STILLMAN as Inspectors of Steamboats.

POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

The following were confirmed as Postmasters: B. L. Cult, Hannibal, Mo.; T. Good, Allentown, Penn.; L. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; P. H. Agan, Syracuse N. Y.; D. R. Bacon, Leroy, N. Y.; C. O. Eastman' Claremont, N. H.; T. K. Ware, Fitchburgh, Mass.

CONSULS CONFIRMED.

The following named Consuls were confirmed: J. R. Fairlamb, at Zurich; H. Young, Santa Cruz; Alexander Henderson, Londonderry; Charles H. Edwards, Alicante: Abraham Hanson, Bissao; Elias Wample, Laguayra; Thomas Spencer, Hilo; Wm. H. Evans, Cyprus.

COLLECTORS CONFIRMED.

The following were confirmed as Collectors of the Customs: Wm. H. Mills, at Pass del Norte; L. Haven, Chicago; J. E. Stalker, Annapolis, Md.; Wm. L. Ashmore, Burlington, N. J.; Charles A. Perkins' Oswego, N. Y.; Charles T. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; Nathaniel T. Sargeant, Kennebec, Me. And the following as Surveyors of the Customs: Geo. Howland' Tiverton; W. W. Gorton, Patuxet, R. I.; W. Thornberry, Paducah, Ky.; J. R. Meeker, Nosqually, Washington Territory.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The following were also confirmed: C. W. Chatterson, Indian Agent, Cherokee Agency; C. H. Hale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; Thomas S. Nelson, Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri; S. R. Janeson, Receiver of Public Moneys for Nebraska; H. Stout, Attorney, and J. L. Gibbs, Marshal, of Utah; E. D. Shuttuck, Attorney for Oregon; W. Wasson, Marshal for Nevada.

In addition to the above, a large number of army nominations were confirmed, but none of field officers

MR. FOSTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER has returned to Washington, and again presented his petition for a seat as member from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. The case is before the Committee on Elections.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Postal communication is entirely reopened to Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia.

The Post-office Department is ready to establish, as soon as Congress shall give the authority, free delivery in cities with uniform rates of postage for local and general letters.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

EUROPE AND MEXICO.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS FROM MR. EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

Last evening there was quite a large social gathering of Senators, Representatives and other gentlemen who take a special interest in our foreign relations, at the residence of Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR' of New-York, now temporarily sojourning in Washington.

Mr. DUNBAR entertained his company with a most interesting account of the European coalition against Mexico. In his remarks, Mr. DUNBAR stated that while Spain was preparing to conquer Mexico on her own account, erect a monarchy and place a Spanish Prince on the throne, England proposed a tripartite coalition against Mexico to NAPOLEON, who at first declined, but finally yielded, believing, in common with other European statesmen, that the American Union was irretrievably broken; and England having conceded to him his plan of establishing an Austrian Duke on the Mexican throne, in consideration of which, Austria was to cede Venetia to Italy and the latter country to cede the island of Sardinia to France, Spain was obliged to enter into the tripartite alliance, but she knew nothing of the programme agreed upon by England and France, and which she will, doubtless, strenuously oppose, but be obliged to yield at last to the dictum of England and France.

Mr. DUNBAR regarded the expedition to Mexico as the initiative of a new European policy—or rather an old policy revived—on the American Continent, retrogressive in its character, and fraught with the greatest damage to Republican institutions. The European Allies were now thoroughly committed to this policy, and it was to be feared that their pride, and what they considered their material interests bound up in a political necessity, would not permit them to withdraw. When, therefore, news of the Union victories, and the manifestation of Union sentiment in States and sections supposed to be irredeemably committed to secession, reached Europe, there was reason to believe that the Allies would hasten their movements in Mexico, afford aid directly or indirectly to the South, and find cause of quarrel with the North.

M. DUNBAR'S address was full of great thoughts and strong National sentiment. The following are the closing remarks:

"CHATAUBRIAND says: 'God rises behind men. The Providential event comes after the human event.' How true this is proving in our distracted country. The human event with us was based on an insane struggle for political power. That issue is rapidly disappearing and behind it rises the Providential event with appalling distinctness. It is no longer a question of negro Slavery in these United States—the North against the South or the South against the North. The great question now before the whole American people, both North and South is, whether they will consent to be divided into two or more nationalities, and exist as inferior Powers subject to the dictation of European policy and diplomacy, as the Spanish American Republics have existed, or whether they will stand up UNITED and invincible, the conscious representatives of freedom and progress, and assert and maintain that independence and proud preëminence they so recently held, against each and every foe."

There was a strong desire expressed that Mr. DUNBAR should repeat his address at the Smithsonian Institution. C. B.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Reported to be in Full Force at Winchester.

Occupation of Bunker Hill by Our Troops.

Rapid Progress on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, March 6.

Reliable intelligence states that the rebels are in full force at Winchester. They have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday, as the extreme outpost on the West.

There is some movement of troops to-day.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that ASHBY'S rebel cavalry, last night attempted to cut them off when near Berryville, but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments, with a four-gun battery, attempted, on the 3d inst., to flank Col. GEARY, near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday, several deserters were brought into town by the cavalry. Among them was Lieut. ARTHUR MARKELL, of the Fifth Virginia Volunteers.

A squad of the Van Alen's Cavalry, to-day, captured a rebel picket, five in number, near Bunker Hill. They belonged to the Second Virginia Infantry. The prisoners were carried before the Division Provost Marshal, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, of the Massachusetts Second, for examination.

The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected from the Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the Company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle-work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the Engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time at which through connection can be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition and anxious for an attack by the enemy.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, March 6—8 P. M.

Smithfield, seven miles northwest of this place, was occupied to-day by a strong force.

Gen. BANKS has issued a general order, forbidding all kinds of depredations or marauding upon the property of citizens. He says no officer or soldier shall disturb in any manner the ordinary business of the country. He has appointed Major S. H. D. CRANE, of the Wisconsin Third, as the officer in charge of all seizures of property for the use of the army.

Country supplies, which, on our arrival, were cut off, are now coming in more freely.

Public sentiment in regard to our presence is gradually undergoing a favorable change, and faces which scowled upon the Union soldiers, now smile in pleasant intercourse with the officers and men.

The army storehouses here are fast filling up with confiscated articles of produce and manufactures, and such as are required are being issued to the army. The seizures to-day include five hundred barrels of flour and two hundred bushels of wheat, the latter in bags marked "Confederate States."

REBEL REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Camp Mason, near Winchester, says the troops in that direction are improving in health, and but little sickness exists. A portion have received marching orders, but to what point is not known. "It seems to be pretty well known that the enemy are threatening Winchester from Romney and Williamsport. 'Stone-Wall' JACKSON, of course, will be prepared to meet them."

The same correspondent, writing on the 28th, says:

"The enemy have succeeded in crossing the Potomac and taking possession of Charlestown, in Jefferson County. The cars that left here this morning for that place, returned a short time after, not deeming it prudent to advance near the town. The Yankees are reported to be in large force, and will, no doubt, advance toward Winchester in a day or two."

The *Dispatch* also contains the following:

"Private letters from Winchester furnish information that Gen. JACKSON had caused the removal of the Quartermaster and Commissary stores from that point, in anticipation of an early attack from the enemy. The same letters also state that a report prevails that the enemy have crossed, or were crossing, in large force, at Williamsport. The distance from Williamsport to Winchester, by the Martinsburgh and Winchester turnpike, is 34 miles, and the roads are represented to be almost impassable. Whether the enemy will risk an attack at this time, or in a very short time, is extremely doubtful, unless his facilities for transportation are much more extensive and efficient than we have reason to believe them to be. At any rate, we feel well satisfied that Gen. JACKSON will make a gallant stand before yielding the place, which he will only do when overpowering numbers render it prudent and necessary."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst. says:

"A report was brought down by passengers on the cars yesterday, that seventeen Yankee regiments were at Leesburgh; that Gen. JACKSON had been compelled to fall back upon Winchester, and that Gen. JOHNSTON was moving reinforcements to him at that place. Nothing confirmatory of this report had been received at the War Department; but as it comes by a gentleman who is well known in the city, and was circulated yesterday very generally among some of our public men, we mention it as not an improbable story."

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

How Nashville Suffered from a Rebel Mob.

The Contrast Presented by the Union Forces.

Gen. Grant's Declaration of Martial Law.

OUR CLARKSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDITION OF NASHVILLE—WANTON DESTRUCTION BY THE REBELS—THE RIVER NAVIGABLE FOR THE LARGEST STEAMERS—THE WOUNDED REBELS—GEN. GRANT'S PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

Our accounts from Nashville present the sad picture of a city under the rule of a mob, and that, too, of the most desperate character. Had the Unionists been able to reach that city a week sooner, much wanton destruction of private and public property would have been prevented. As it is, however, all the bridges, both railroad, turnpike and highway, including the magnificent iron suspension bridge, have been either burnt or otherwise totally destroyed. The stores and shops of citizens have been entered and pillaged—no distinction having been made by the rebel outlaws between the advocates of secession and the lovers of Union. All suffered alike at the hands of this band of marauders, who carried away everything they could possibly use, and destroyed what they could not take away.

The leaders of this gang of thieves were cavalry men of Col. FORREST'S Texan Rangers, who claim to have cut their way through our army at Fort Donelson, but who really ran away in the night with PILLOW and FLOYD, and quartered themselves in this fashion upon the inhabitants of what they chose to make their city of refuge. The gunboat *Cairo* was dispatched from here to Nashville last Sunday afternoon, and as the sight of such vessels has heretofore put to flight all such rascals, it is hoped that whatever is left of the city will enjoy a degree of quiet to which it has latterly been a stranger. The *Cairo* was sent in accordance with a suggestion of Gen. BUELL, by Gen. C. F. SMITH, commanding this division, a messenger from Gen. BUELL having reached him Sunday noon, with the intelligence that the former officer was within nine miles of Nashville, was still advancing, and expected to meet with some resistance. It is understood now that Gen. BUELL has left a sufficient garrison there, and is pushing on to Murfreesboro, the forces of Gen. NELSON having had sufficient time to effect a junction with him. The high stage of water in the Cumberland is most favorable to the operations and movements of the National army. The river is higher now than it has been during the last eight years, and the largest Ohio and Mississippi steamers can navigate it as easily as they can navigate their own waters.

The rebels, when they began to turn their attention to the importance of strengthening Fort Donelson, established an extensive hospital at this place. During the three days of the contest for the possession of that fortification, a large number of their wounded were brought up from Dover and placed in it, but when, on Sunday morning, the valorous and self-sacrificing surgeons heard of the fall of the fort, they imitated the example of their Generals, and sought safety in flight. Two only remained.

As a natural consequence, the mortality among the wounded has been enormous, and but for the assistance rendered by the surgeons of the gunboats which had arrived here, not many who entered that hospital would have left it alive. Four days after the hegira of these medical officers, eleven more came down from Nashville under a flag of truce, for the purpose of removing these wounded prisoners to that city, but left behind all of our wounded, who had been previously sent there. Their request was, of course, denied, but they were permitted to remain, if they chose, and attend to the wounded here. This they had the manliness to do, and matters at the hospital are now improving a little. We captured all the rebel surgeons at Fort Donelson, but immediately released them, with the simple understanding that, should any of ours be taken prisoners hereafter, and not given up, they should immediately report themselves for an exchange. The terms were accepted, and the Medical Staff of both armies worked side by side there, attending to National and Confederate wounded men alike.

The conduct of the soldiers left at this point thus far has been much to the delight and surprise of the citizens. Many of them, who left their homes when they learned that the "Lincolnites" were coming among them, have returned, and every day increases the population of this half-deserted burgh. I have not yet learned of the return of any of the negroes who were sent by their owners to Arkansas for safety. A negro insurrection was greatly dreaded last week, when no one except the civic authorities held possession of the town, and even now the heads of some holders of this species of property rest uneasily on their pillows.

The city has been placed under martial law, Col. JOHN COOK, of the Seventh Illinois, acting as commander of the post, and Capt. ESTABROOK, of the same regiment, as Provost-Marshal. Their labors are not likely to be very severe, inasmuch as nearly all the public property of the enemy has been taken care of, and there is little or no business going on in town. The stores are mostly closed, the few that are still kept open have no stocks of any account on their shelves, and there is little incentive for any one to engage in commercial pursuits until Tennessee is placed in a position very different from that she occupies at present. The Postmaster absconded ten days ago, being in debt to both Governments,—showing the deluded Southrons that those who steal at Washington will be very apt to continue the practice at Richmond,—leaving his friends and two sets of bondsmen to lament the loss of their mails and money. Our own mail system has not yet been extended to this point.

The money in circulation here is mostly home-made, passing in exchange for a good article of about half price; it consists of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee bank notes, which are issued *ad libitum*, and Confederate notes, which I suppose are manufactured quite as freely. The State currency, for the lack of something better, will buy what few articles are for sale in this region, but the secession notes are simply worthless. What they will do for money after the restoration of peace nobody knows.

Below Clarksville, on the eastern bank of the Cumberland, the rebels have erected three earthworks which they dignify with the title of forts. They had already mounted five guns in them, and had them nearly completed, when the loss of their fortifications at Dover caused them to suspend their labors and give up the design altogether. There was no sort of use for them, but the citizens thought their own town must be walled about, forgetting that if Donelson fell there was no hope left for them. They have given to the whole thing now the name of Fort Humbug, and have put into our hands five more guns than we should have taken had they stopped to think a moment before they undertook to fortify themselves so strongly. The weather is warm and mild, the roads are good except where covered with back water from the river, and everything looks favorable for army movements.

The appended proclamations have just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Tennessee, by her rebellion, having ignored all laws of the United States, no Courts will be allowed to act under State authority, but all cases coming within the reach of the military arm, will be adjudicated by the authorities the Government has established within the State.

Martial-law is therefore declared to extend over West Tennessee. Whenever a *sufficient* number of citizens return to their allegiance to maintain law and order over the territory, the military restriction here indicated will be removed.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Ass't. Adj.-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION DIST. WEST TENN. CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—The sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, in any quantity, is prohibited; should any one violate this order, he will be placed under guard, for trial by Court-martial, and his liquor seized and held for hospital purposes.

By order of Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH.
THOS. J. NEWSHAM, Ass't. Adj.-General.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

A Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry—Heavy Cannonading Heard at New-Madrid—The Rebels in Strong Force There—Items from the Rebel Papers.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 6.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, says:

The National pickets at Columbus were driven in yesterday by the rebel cavalry. The woods in the vicinity of the town were shelled by the gunboats. The rebels fled.

It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at 4 o'clock this morning, in the direction of New-Madrid. The rebel army at that point numbers 40,000 men, having been largely reinforced from Columbus and Memphis. They also have eight wooden gunboats.

From late rebel papers we glean the following:

The steamer *Cambridge* was sunk on the 23d ult. near Grand Gulaee. Forty-two lives were lost.

The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville was removed prior to the evacuation of that place to Chattanooga.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding JEFF. DAVIS to take the field.

A bitter contest is going on at Memphis as to whether the town had better be burned on the approach of the Federal gunboats.

REGULATION OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, March 6.

A general order issued this evening states that Surveyors and other Custom-house officers and agents in this Department, as well as those on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, are expected to respect the permits issued by the Surveyor of either of the posts of the Ohio River, and bearing his official signature and seal. Military officers in command of posts where there are no Custom-house officers, or acting in concert with such officers, will in like manner respect these permits. Sealed baggage, while the seals remain unbroken, will also be respected by officers. Goods, wares or merchandise in transit thus covered by permits, and baggage thus sealed, will be allowed to go forward to their places of destination, unless there is good and satisfactory reason for their detention, or information received from reliable sources. Until further orders, the transportation of this Department is not open to munitions of war, except unless special regulations with military authorities. Whisky for the time being is prohibited in the resumed commerce of the Cumberland and the Tennessee. By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

IMPORTANT FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Magnolia, with Four Hundred Bales of Cotton—A Dozen Oyster Boats Seized, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The gunboat *Saxon*, from Ship Island Feb. 22, arrived here this morning. Capt. SNOW reports seeing a vessel, supposed to be the gunboat *Kensington*, which towed out the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, on Sunday last, at 3 o'clock, off Cape Hatteras.

He also reports that the steamer *South Carolina* had captured the rebel steamer *Magnolia*, while attempting to run out of Mobile. She had 400 bales of cotton on board. The Engineer attempted to blow her up, but the escape of steam only killed himself. The *Magnolia* is a large side-wheel steamer.

The health of the regiments at Ship Island was good.

The weather was very hot, the thermometer standing 95 degrees in the shade.

The supply of oysters for New-Orleans had been cut off by the capture of a dozen oyster boats, with thirty-six prisoners.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford*, with the paymaster on board, had arrived.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated in good style by the troops. Gen. PHELPS issued an order of the day of a highly patriotic character.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 5. *viâ* BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6.

The gunboat *Mt. Vernon* has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but has not yet returned.

The wind to-day is northwest.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

Forty-nine rebel officers from Fort Donelson reached this city this morning, in charge of a detachment of the Ohio Twentieth. They are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and comprise all the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors captured. They were sent to Fort Warren.

COL. LEE AT HOME.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The public reception of Col. LEE and other officers of the Massachusetts Twentieth, at Roxbury last night, was a very cordial affair. Gov. ANDREW, the Mayors of Boston and Roxbury, and other gentlemen made speeches. Col. LEE responded briefly, in words of glowing patriotism and devotion to our country and its flag. A large number of ladies were present.

SONS OF VERMONT.—The Sons of Vermont held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, there being about 200 of the Sons and descendants of the Green Mountain Boys present. After a lengthy and happy interchange of sentiments the Committee on Reception and Arrangements made a report that all arrangements had been completed for the reception of Vermont soldiers, and presented a badge with the Vermont coat of arms and the motto, "Welcome Sons of Vermont." The Committee also presented a beautiful banner, which was received with cheers, and the report adopted. It was voted to hold a reception at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock, and the "Sons" and their wives and daughters of all descendants of Vermoners are invited to be present. Tickets may be had at the Metropolitan Hotel.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Great Excitement in the Rebel Capital.

Full Particulars of the Arrest of John Minor Botts and Other Prominent Citizens.

Significant Demonstrations of the Union Men.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The Proposition to Burn the Cotton and Tobacco Crops.

Notes of Alarm from the Mississippi Valley.

Attack of the New-Orleans Press on Gen. A. S. Johnston.

A CARD FROM C. J. FAULKNER.

THE ARREST OF UNION MEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.

On Saturday night, Capt. GOODWIN, by order of the Government, proceeded with a party of soldiers men to the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and took him and all of his papers and private correspondence, in custody. Leaving an officer in charge of the papers and house of BOTTS, Capt. GOODWIN brought his prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDANIEL'S negro jail, situated in Blankinship's alley, some fifty yards north of Franklin-street.

Capt. GOODWIN then went to the farms of VALENTINE HECKLER and FRANKLIN STEARNS, and took both of these well-known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

BOTTS' and HECKLER'S letters and papers have not yet been examined. STEARNS' have undergone only a cursory examination, and so far, nothing of interest has been found among them, except several letters from his friend BOTTS, begging for money.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the Government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected—all the low Germans of the Red Republican, Carl Schurz school, and of the vile remnant of the Union Party.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the Government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have been pleased to term the "Rebellion," and have, over and again, expressed their willingness to sacrifice their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States Government.

The man WARDWELL, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

MILLER, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief or high priest of the secret Black or Red German Republican Societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverses of our army at Fort Donelson, *boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in the city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.*

An Irishman, named JOHN M. HIGGINS, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. HIGGINS is a connection of Col. CORCORAN, of the Yankee army. Two of HIGGINS' aunts married two of CORCORAN'S uncles. A letter from CORCORAN to HIGGINS, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (CORCORAN) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our Government. Whether our Government has any evidence of HIGGINS' intention to follow CORCORAN'S counsel, has not transpired.

It is said that STEARNS, the whisky man, on approaching the prison, surveyed it with a most contemptuous expression, and remarked, "*If you are going to imprison all the Union men you will have to provide a much larger jail than this.*" Mr. STEARNS will, we think, be not a little mistaken in his calculations. If the Government use its power wisely and firmly, this great Union party, on which STEARNS, and others like him, have based such great expectations, will, in a day, dwindle into ridiculously small proportions. By neglect, idle, ignorant and vicious persons have been allowed with impunity to boast their treason in our streets.

The rumor that the above-mentioned parties had been arrested was on every tongue yesterday morning, but no one could, with certainty, say whence the rumor originated, or whether it was authentic. And not until a late hour in the evening was it known to be a fact that the parties were confined in McDANIEL'S jail. Very soon after the information became generally diffused, a crowd collected in the vicinity, and the matter was freely discussed. Not a man was there but expressed himself in unmeasured terms of approbation of the course of the Government. The only apprehension that seemed to be felt was, that the Government would not be thorough and summary enough in its treatment of traitors. *The universal Yankee sympathizers dangling from as many lamp-posts would have a most wholesome and salutary effect.*

While standing in the crowd, near the jail, our attention was attracted to a great quantity of burning paper flying out of one of the chimneys. It was immediately suggested that the prisoners, not having been properly searched, were destroying private and perhaps treasonable documents which they had about them.

We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next twenty-four hours. We forego to mention names, lest we might throw some impediment in the way of the authorities.

Now that the Government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out.

It will be recollected that, on Thursday last, JOHN GOLD and ELIAS PAULDING were arraigned for having made use of treasonable language, and that it appeared on investigation that GOLD had proclaimed himself a Union man, *and announced that the Stars and Stripes would soon wave from the top of our capitol, and that Elias Paulding amended Gold's announcement with an emphatic "That's so."* We stated in our last paper that the Mayor had turned both parties over to the Confederate authorities. In this we were mistaken. The Mayor had merely committed them for further examination, and they were accordingly brought into Court on Saturday and again committed till this morning.

UNION MEN IN THE POLICE COURT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

JOHN GOLD and ELIAS PAULDING were arraigned in the Mayor's Court yesterday for avowing themselves subjects of the Lincoln Government, and expressing sentiments disloyal to the Southern Confederacy. JOHN GOLD is an Irishman; ELIAS PAULDING, the other prisoner, is a man about 50 years of age, and apparently an American. WILLIAM HAMMOND, a McCulloch Ranger, and another member of the same company, were sworn as witnesses.

HAMMOND deposed: I was taking supper last night at Ford's, and the conversation at the table turned on the late affair at Roanoke Island, and the subsequent treatment of our men by the Yankees. I said we had been treated about as well as prisoners of war could expect. GOLD spoke up, and asked if any one ever had been maltreated under the Stars and Stripes. He said he himself was a soldier, and a member of the Polish Brigade. *That he had been dragged to the recruiting-office in New-Orleans with a halter about his neck, and forced to enlist. He said he was a citizen of Philadelphia—that the Star Spangled Banner had once waved over this city, and would soon do it again.* This man PAULDING, at this, spoke up and said: "That's so." I then left the table and went into the front room, and when GOLD and PAULDING came out I arrested GOLD, and told my comrade to arrest PAULDING, and we carried them to the watch-house. At the watch-house GOLD repeated that he was a citizen of Philadelphia, and had a wife and four children there, *and said he claimed the protection of the United States, and that he did not recognize the Confederate Government.* He showed a medical discharge from the Polish

Brigade, and a recommendation from some of the authorities here to the authorities at the Portsmouth Navy-yard to give him employment. If he had said all this to me anywhere in the neighborhood of Greenbrier River, I should not have troubled your Honor with him—I should have shot him on the spot."

GOLD made no denial of having used the language imputed to him, Mr. PAULDING said, "Whatever I said last night was but idle talk. I was drunk."

MAYOR—Idle talk may induce idle fools to believe and act. *You wish to establish a new banner in this city. If even the Stars and Stripes, of which you speak, again wave over this building, it will be after the best blood of this city has been shed. If you do not keep liquor out of your mouth, it may cause you to be hung for treason.*

Both prisoners were turned over to the Confederate authorities.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

It was observed yesterday morning that the walls in different parts of the city were scrawled over with inflammatory and treasonable mottoes. The circumstance attracted but little attention at first, as the chalked letters were supposed to be the amusement of some idlers. *On further examination, however, it was found that these mottoes were displayed all over the city with a system and consistency that showed that their sole purpose and organization in this appeal to the multitude.* The following are some of these mottoes; they are written in large and singularly well-formed letters, at different points in the city, extending even to the suburbs, on Church Hill, and show a literary merit that could hardly be ascribed to blackguards, and is seldom found in mere rowdy scrawls on the street corners:

"*Nationals, to the rescue!*"
"*Nationals, arise and gird on your strength!*"
"*Unionists! it is time to assert your rights.*"
"*Too many stars on the flag.*"
"*The Scorpion of Secession—it has stung itself.*"
"*The South—the land of the white man.*"
"*The Northern advance—it is the tread of the freeman,*" &c.

We candidly believe that these devices, appearing in different parts of Richmond, and betraying a singular unity of design, *was the work of traitors in our midst.* Without any police worth the name, and with traitors scrawling their appeals in the most public places of the city, while Mr. MAYO's night watchmen are snoring in the doorways of houses, the time has come for our citizens to wake up to their situation and to establish at once a Vigilance Committee for their protection against the spies, incendiaries and assassins who are lying in wait, perhaps only for the next disastrous turn in our affairs. *Every man and woman (for there are Union brawlers and adventurers in petticoats as well as in breeches) who utters treasonable sentiments should be held to instant responsibility; and the villain who should be found making an inflammatory appeal like those referred to above should be shot dead in his tracks.* Such retribution would be mercy in the end. A Vigilance Committee at present is demanded by the most conservative and precious interests of society; it is demanded for safety; *terror must be struck in the minds of Lincoln's agents and emissaries in Richmond, and treason must be reduced by prompt measures, before the debt of vengeance becomes too large and too terrible, and the blood of hundreds is demanded at our hands.*

RICHMOND UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. The following proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cities threatened with invasion, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the City of Richmond and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, with the exception of that of the Mayor of the City, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal, at the City of Richmond, on this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Brig.-Gen. J. H. WINDER, Commanding Department of Henrico, "is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation." He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and the establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

3. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial, provided that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of regimental Court-martial, as directed in the sixty-seventh article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

LETTER FROM CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

HE DENIES THAT HE IS A UNION MAN.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th instant, reached me last evening at my residence in Berkeley, as I was in the act of leaving for this place. Whilst I feel humbled at the idea that there should exist any necessity for noticing a fabrication so contemptible, as that contained in the *Herald* and other papers of the North, still, as you have, in a spirit of kindness, expressed the hope that I may contradict the falsehood, I yield to your suggestion. The statement which you have copied from the *Herald* is a pure invention—an audacious imposture and fraud, and the remarks there ascribed to me might, with equal truth, have been attributed to President DAVIS or to any member of his Cabinet.

I have not attended any complimentary dinner or supper in Martinsburgh since my return from France; I have made no speech to any assemblage, large or small, since the night of my arrival in Richmond from Fort Warren; and the remarks ascribed to me are not only without plausibility, but so utterly conflict with my well-known opinion, and, what is of more importance, with my well known public action in this Valley, as to exhibit upon the part of the contriver of that fraud an unparalleled degree of audacity and recklessness. Truly yours,

CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. MOSES HOGE, of the Presbyterian Church.

"THE INTEGRITY OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the honor of this Government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by the Government of any portion of any of the States in this Confederacy.

Mr. SPARROW said that the subject of reducing the boundaries of the Confederacy was discussed to some extent in public, and had already furnished the theme of newspaper comment. He had read in one of the morning papers a paragraph discoursing upon our recent disasters, which, he thought, was full of mischief. (He here read a portion of the leading editorial in to-day's *Examiner*.) In the Border States, it was true, there was some division of sentiment, but the great mass of the people of all of them—Virginia included—was true and loyal to the South. We were now engaged in recruiting and re-recruiting for our army in the Border States, as well as in others, and, in his judgment, it was a peculiar time to satisfy the public mind, especially in those particular regions, upon this subject. The Border States considered this, as he hoped all the rest of the States did, a common cause. We were now fighting for all; and if the public mind was not relieved from even the remotest suspicion that any portion of the States were to be dismembered, or our boundaries reduced, the effect could be better imagined than described. *He wished this resolution passed, because he wanted the Border States to know that they were embraced in the Confederacy, and that the whole Confederacy was to be maintained; that no proposition would be made, no terms of peace proposed or received, lessening its boundaries.* Resolutions of similar character had been passed in the Provisional Congress in reference to Virginia and to Maryland. This resolution he deemed appropriate now, as it referred to all of the Border States, and made the contest the common cause of all.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, regretted that such a resolution had been offered. There was no necessity, he thought, for it; yet, having no objection to it, he would vote for it. The gentleman (Mr. CLARK) predicated the resolution upon an editorial which appeared in a newspaper. Such an editorial could not be taken as the exponent of public opinion by any means.

Mr. CLARK disclaimed having predicated the resolution upon the editorial alluded to, but his special attention was called to the subject by the fact that it was a matter of public remark, and he had only introduced the editorial by way of showing that the Press had taken it in hand.

Mr. ORR repeated his regret that the resolution should have been introduced, and that still he could have no objection to its adoption. He did not think that any such idea as a probable reduction of our boundaries existed anywhere. Our arms, it was true, had recently met with disasters, and it would be very remarkable, indeed, if we should meet with victory always. Contrast our trials with those of our forefathers of the Revolution, and it would be found that we had not met with one-half, no, not one-hundredth part of the reverses which they sustained, and yet they never felt such thing as despondency. The result of our reverses, he thought, would be only to rouse the spirit of our people, encourage them to still greater and still more effective efforts, and direct their attention more fixedly to the magnitude of the war in which they were engaged. Despondency was not felt by our soldiers, our Generals, our legislators nor the people whose hearts and interests were in our cause.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, also regretted the introduction of the resolution, not because he had any objection to it, but because it was unnecessary. He had very little faith in paper resolves. *One or two well-fought battles, he thought, would do more than any number of resolves in giving assurance and renewed confidence to the public mind.* He also regretted, since the resolution was introduced, that it embraced only the question of territorial reduction. The issue of this struggle was not so much one of territory as of principle. *He would never consent to any proposition of peace until the people of every State had been allowed to say whether they wished to join their destinies with the Confederacy, to express their voice at the ballot-box, unawed by bayonets and uninfluenced by force.* He alluded to Maryland to illustrate the idea that this principle was of as much, and more, importance than the principle of territory contained in the resolution.

Mr. CLARK replied that he had always been in favor of uniting Maryland with the Confederacy. He had said in the Provisional Congress that he thought it was our destiny to include all of that country along our line of demarkation to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and he doubted not that we would attain it. Were we to make peace with less than all the Slaveholding States, he would consider that our Government was degraded; and in order to give universality to the popular sentiment of the South, it was the duty of the Government to do everything to promote a feeling of common interest in the struggle in which we were now engaged. He approved of the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. ORR,) and, like him, thought that there was not one to despond; that our disasters would work good to the country, influence the public mind, and rally all to arms. *He would predict now, that, in three months hence, we would not only have retrieved our losses, but made rapid advances, driven the enemy from our soil, and carried the war home to them.*

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, had no objection to the resolution, and he also regretted that it had been introduced. It gave currency to an idea which was nowhere seriously entertained. He had never heard it whispered—no such design was ever dreamed of by Congress, or by any one in authority.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

A CONFEDERATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The House of Representatives met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. MILES said he had just come from the Committee on Military Affairs, and had been instructed by that Committee to report a bill which he was sure would comprehend all the views of the gentleman.

The bill was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read.

"A bill to constitute a Commanding General of the armies of the Confederate States during the present war."

The bill provides that the said Commanding General shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said General shall have all the control of all military operations, and the distribution of supplies among the armies of the Confederate States. The pay of the said commanding officer shall be —— dollars. If the said commander shall be selected from among the officers of the permanent army, the appointment shall not affect his rank in that army. The Staff of the Commanding General shall consist of a Military Secretary, with the rank of Colonel, Assistant Secretaries, generally four in number, as shall from time to time be authorized, four Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. The salaries of the clerks shall not exceed $1,200 per annum for each, which shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department.

In reply to inquiries, Mr. MILES said that the bill had been approved by the President.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, objected to its introduction at that time, and it was temporarily postponed. Subsequently Mr. MILES called it up, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, said that this was an important bill, and he was in hopes it would not be put upon its passage. He did not think it respectful to members. He had no disposition to oppose the bill, but the House had had no time for reflection.

Mr. MILES said he was not disposed to hurry the measure through without allowing members time for investigation. That was a point of duty he acknowledged, but it seemed to him that this was a very simple matter, and had been repeatedly pondered. In the Provisional Congress they had fixed a plan of creating five Generals of the same rank. It was a military experiment. *They had given it a fair trial, and the conclusion had been arrived at that the experiment was unsuccessful.* We should now profit by the experience of our enemies, he was going to say, but it was only following out the experience of well-established Governments in having a commanding General for our armies during the war.

Mr. FOOTE said he was authorized to pledge the vote of his colleague from Tennessee in support of the bill. It ought to be disposed of immediately.

Mr. WRIGHT said the title of the bill was unconstitutional. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and here they would create a commanding General.

Mr. MILLS said if the commanding General was appointed by the President he could not be Commander-in-Chief. It was only commanding General of the armies of the Confederate States. The title was not unconstitutional.

Mr. GARTRELL hoped the bill would be considered at once. *We wanted now a commanding General, one who could give point, concentrative power, force and success to the arms of the army of the Confederate States to this great and chivalrous people.*

Mr. CHAMBERS said the officer so appointed could be removed at the will of the President.

Mr. WILCOX saw no difficulty in the way of the immediate passage of the bill.

Here Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, interrupted the proceedings by moving to go into secret session, and one member having seconded the motion, the doors were closed.

NO AFFILIATION.

In the Rebel Congress, on Monday last, Mr. RALLS, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; *And whereas*, the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound republican maxim that "all government rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of States; *And whereas*, this result being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with dissimilarity of interests; *And whereas*, we, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress assembled, may be presumed to know the sentiments of the said people, having just been elected by them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States (in humble reliance upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will *never*, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

The yeas and nays upon this resolution were called, and it was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the President to communicate to Congress what additional men and means are necessary for the public service, and inquiring into the existing relations between this Government and the foreign Consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confederate States, were agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President five millions of dollars for the purpose of building gunboats for the defence of the Confederate States.

THE COTTON AND TOBACCO QUESTION.

SHALL THE CROPS BE BURNED?—MEETING OF PLANTERS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

It having been arranged, and so announced in the city papers, that a meeting of planters, to take into consideration and discuss the question of burning the present crops of tobacco and cotton, should be held last night at the African Church, at 7 o'clock, the doors of that building were thrown open, and the crowd, among whom were many ladies, began immediately to pour in. By 7½ o'clock, the house was filled by one of the largest, wealthiest and most intellectual meetings ever assembled in this city.

At 5 minutes past 7 o'clock, Dr. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, entered the house, and was greeted by a round of applause. It was a subject of remark with gentlemen who had been frequenters of the African Church in old political times gone by, that few of the faces of the vast assemblage were familiar.

Gen. T. C. GREEN, of North Carolina, called the meeting to order, and Hon. C. K. MARSHALL arose and said: This is one of the most important meetings I have ever attended. We have it in our power to do what will have a serious influence not only within the City of Richmond, but may ameliorate the condition of the race of mankind at large. The resolutions I am about to read have received the sober and serious consideration of the committee appointed to draft and introduce them. I respectfully submit them:

Whereas, The Government of the United States have made an unprovoked and wicked war on the Government of the Confederate States, and have conducted that war on principles hitherto unknown among civilized nations; and *whereas*, We feel that our only safety against so ruthless and unrelenting a foe, is to be found in the courage, patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of our people; and *whereas*, no sacrifice, however enormous, is too great if it only brings us freedom from our oppressors; and *whereas*, the tyrants and despots of the North have openly proclaimed their purpose to desolate our homes, and appropriate our property to their own use, and have, in various instances, carried the infamous threat into practical execution by plundering our people of cotton, tobacco, rice and other property; and *whereas*, fire, when applied by heroic hands, is more formidable than the sword, therefore, it is by this meeting

Resolved, That as a means of National safety, dictated alike by military necessity and true patriotism, we deem it the imperative duty of this Government to adopt measures for the purchase of the entire crops of cotton and tobacco now on hand, with the purpose of at once preventing the appropriation of them by the invaders of our soil and country, and making a fair and equitable compensation for the same to their owners, by such arrangement as shall enable the Government to meet the debt incurred thereby, without involving the public treasury to any serious liability on account of the said purchase. Certificate of Government liability to be given for the entire property.

Resolved, That as the owner of these great staples, the Government would hold in its hands the power of removing so great temptation from the path of the Federal army, now making its raids into our country, and robbing our citizens under the avowed pledges of supplying, by force, the markets of the world with these valuable articles of demand, which must necessarily be done if those pledges are redeemed, by the total bankruptcy of our planting interests on the one hand, and the utter subjugation and enslavement of the people of the South on the other.

Resolved, That possessed of these products it would become the solemn duty of Government to take immediate action, through Commissioners appointed for that purpose or otherwise, to take an account of such portions of said crops as are at exposed places; first, furnishing the owners thereof with certificates of the amount and value of their crops as evidence of debt by the Government therefor, and consign the property to the devouring flames.

Resolved, That in case the owners of said staples decline to accept the terms offered by the Government, a tax of — cents per pound should be assessed and collected from such crops, and if finally lost or sacrificed, as a measure of public safety thereafter, such owners should not be allowed any compensation for the same.

Resolved, That where other articles of produce or stock are exposed to the raids of the enemy, they should be removed if practicable, and if not practicable, an inventory of them should be taken, with an estimate of their value, by military authority or a Government agent, or, in the absence of either, by competent citizens, and certified to by them, and said property forthwith destroyed, and the parties thus deprived of their property should be indemnified by the Government.

The resolutions were called for jointly, and the Chairman announced that any one could address the meeting who should be called for.

Hon. Mr. MARSHALL was called, and rose and said: The resolutions we have presented to you are the resolutions of the Committee appointed last night. We live in a world where it is really the question, "to be or not to be." We are in the midst of a bloody war. We have to contend against great odds. We have been driven by the blockade to many strange expedients. *Men have seized pikes and lances, for want of proper arms to defend their wives and daughters and mothers.* [Applause.]

Hitherto the authorities who have had our destiny in charge seem not to have been awake to the exigency of the times. *We have raised the Merrimac and clad her in a jacket of iron. Why have we not many such vessels? If the Confederate Government had at first bought the whole cotton crop we might now have thirty such vessels.* The Northern invaders crowd around us to desolate our homes and put us on equality with our slaves. They crowd upon us in countless numbers; but no Southern heart, worthy of the name, feels downcast. [Applause.] A man is fit for no position in life until he has met reverses. After the great successes of Manassas we began to believe the hand of Providence was visibly on our side, and that we had nothing to do; but our late reverses have taught us we must brace our nerves to the contest; and no manly bosom quails.

We come to the cotton question. *The last crop is actually rotting unbaled. We have been taught to believe that England and France was dependent on this staple, and that they would come and get it. Why do they not come? I have begun to doubt whether there are such countries as France and England.* The enemy found cotton at Ship Island; some, it is true, they found in flames, but not enough of it. At Florence they went up and took an inconsiderable quantity. No one seemed to think of setting fire to it. *At Nashville they will perhaps get 50,000 bales, and the owners, to save their property, will have to swear allegiance to that miserable tyrant, Abe Lincoln. And presently they will descend the Mississippi with, perhaps, fifty gunboats and compel the negroes to load them with cotton, and send it to Europe, and say we have opened a cotton port; there is the evidence.*

I want us to do something manly—something grand. I want the Confederate Government to buy all the cotton, and if need be destroy it. If one of those pillars which support this temple were cotton, and the other tobacco, and England, France, Russia and the United States of America and ourselves depended on them for existence, and it were necessary, I would, Samson-like, drag them down, and let one universal ruin overwhelm civilization.

Suppose, as these resolutions propose, the Government buys the cotton and tobacco crops, it is not to be expected that it will soon be able to pay for them. Hardships will be the consequence. Great numbers will suffer. A tax will have to be imposed. (Mrs. Gen. GAINES entered the house.) No one is more welcome to such an assembly as this than Mrs. Gen. GAINES. [Great applause.]

I will suppose that half of the cotton and tobacco crop has been burned. My cotton has been burned, and I have received seven cents a pound from the Government, while my neighbor's, whose has not been burnt, has been enhanced double in value. His small crop of cotton would be a fortune, yet who among us would hesitate to apply the torch to it sooner than it should fall into the hands of the enemy? But suppose the Government were to buy the whole crop and determine to burn it—as I want them to do—that the world may see that this little Republic, as they may choose to consider us, can strike a blow that will send consternation through the world, while they are talking about conquering the Republic and hanging the President. I want the Government to come forward and say here is the money for 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and give it to her commissioners and say burn it. I want the Government to go in search of the cotton instead of leaving it to be captured by her iron-clad steamers. The Government have 2,000,000 bales as a financial measure.

There are some gentlemen present who raise as much as four thousand bales of cotton, and who say they will themselves burn it, indemnity or not, rather than the Yankees shall get possession of it. *A lady of my acquaintance has said she will not only burn her crop, but her house itself, and take to the forest, rather than see the enemy possess it.* [Applause.] We shall ruin our own interest by letting this crop lie here and put another crop upon it. Cotton, instead of being ten cents, will not command more than three cents. Suppose the blockade were opened now, we could not get it to market by August. *The boats which used to transport our cotton are engaged in making war upon us, and some of them have got well peppered at Fort Donelson. They are to-day planting cotton in Texas, and next week they will begin to plant further North.* I needn't enlarge on this to planters. It is evident to them there will be two crops on the market before next January. Some will say we will force England to go to India for cotton. I will say to her, go! England has spent £350,000,000, and gotten Louisiana planters to go to those distant countries, and has been obliged to give it up as a forlorn hope. But suppose England finds other cotton fields, I'd like to know if we can't find other spinners for our crops and be forever independent of her. To the west of us are two little countries, China and Japan. In China they desire to put all their lands in tea, but they fear to discontinue the raising of cotton. If they could get cotton elsewhere they would put all the land in tea. Well, then, the best spinners and weavers in China can be hired for nine cents a day, and we can get them to spin and weave our cotton long before England can find other cotton fields. China and Japan are not so distant from us as were we from England when WHITNEY put the first cotton-gin in operation in Savannah.

I hope Congress will take up and pass these resolutions. I have great hope from this meeting. So much have these resolutions to recommend them to the people of the Southern Confederacy, that were I addressing them to-night, I believe I could get an overwhelming vote for Government buying the entire crops of cotton and tobacco, and consigning them to the flames. [Applause.]

Gov. MOORE, of Kentucky, being called on then, addressed the meeting in a speech advocating the resolutions, which elicited much applause, and which we regret our space will not permit us to publish.

On motion of EDMOND RUFFIN, Esq., the resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions Hon. H. S. FOOTE was called to the stand, and in a strong address approved the resolutions. At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

THE RICHMOND PRESS.

NORFOLK AND BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The President's proclamation of martial law in Norfolk and Portsmouth will be hailed with delight by every patriot. It is a step in the right direction. We hope that martial law is not only proclaimed, but will be rigidly and sternly enforced by the officers and soldiers commanding in that district. *From the fact that it was one of the hot-beds of the Federal office-holders and a receptacle of Federal patronage before the revolution, it has been full of traitors during this war. It is now well known that Burnside's expedition is directed first against Suffolk, but in effect is aimed at Norfolk.* Through Suffolk the chief supplies of Norfolk must pass, and it can be preserved only by the valor of our soldiers. They must, then, be rendered certain that they have no villains behind to stab their backs while they confront the open foe that is matched against them.

Whether the Yankees will carry out the designs of attack on Norfolk, which they have apparently entertained hitherto, now that they can no longer hope to gain the advantage of a surprise, and now that we are prepared for the encounter, may be doubted; but if they bring up their forces, there is reason to hope that Suffolk will not witness a repetition of Roanoke. Whatever their numbers, and whatever our numbers, Southern officers and Southern men must show their real worth on this occasion, or cover themselves with shame. If they have made up their minds to fight it out to the last man, they will retrieve all our disasters, restore confidence to the country, render their friends proud and happy, and secure for themselves an esteem which will last with their lives, or rest forever on their graves. There are opportunities in wars when a few hundred devoted men can exercise more effect on the course of events than as many hundred thousands at other times. This is one of those occasions. A defeat to the Yankees in the neighborhood of Suffolk would render the Burnside Expedition as profitless to the invader as Hatteras, atone for the surrender of Roanoke, and turn the tide of fortune again in favor of the South.

THE PANIC-MAKERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

While the Government seems really anxious to restore the tone of the public mind, we would urge the propriety of some exemplary punishment of the numerous makers of panics in the streets of Richmond. These creatures seem to take especial pleasure in distressing women and children and persons more cowardly than themselves, and are unremitting in their efforts to impair public confidence. In some cases they are traitors, in others they are cowards. The truly brave man is never an alarmist; he may signal the approach of danger, but he is never unsettled as the peril nears, and the very calmness and confidence in which he tells of its approach, so far from alarming those in intercourse with him, gives vigor and encouragement to their spirits. The spreading of panics is a different thing. Whether treasonably designed, or as the comparatively innocent demonstrations of cowardice, they are equally hurtful. The best remedy for a panic is a counter panic. Let the devil be fought with fire. A few prompt and severe examples made of some of the many persons in Richmond who go through the streets and stand on the corners, telling stories of the destruction of our army on the Potomac, the apparition of new and invincible armadas on the coast, and the inevitable deluge of blood that is to sweep off all the men, women and children in Richmond in two or three weeks' time, would give these *street fabulists a cause of excitement somewhat nearer to themselves than that they imagine from the Yankee advance, and would restore that confidence which belongs to a brave people, and which never forsakes them but when their minds have been abused and distracted by the constant application of falsehoods, panics and demoralizing excitements.* If the Government has any regard for the confidence and spirits of the people, it will not permit them to be longer tampered with by cunning traitors or white-faced cowards in the departments or on the street corners, who have a fresh disaster for every day, and a Raw-Head-and-Bloody-Bones for each succeeding night, to fright the souls of women and children.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET DEMANDED.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Seasons of defeat and depression are those in which a Government can make all or ruin all by sharing that depression or rebuking it both by its indignation and its energetic measures. President DAVIS could in no better way respond to the misfortunes of our arms than by calling to his side men of executive ability and known vigor of character. A Cabinet of Compromise, a Cabinet of unobjectionable men may be the most prudent for times of peace, security and prosperity; but at this hour we want the men of the strongest faculty for command; men who have but one opinion and one course before them; men whose names are identified with war and resistance; who have for themselves the alternatives of glorious success or of certain death.

No other persons are useful now. Timidity and caution are things we have most to fear. Neither the country nor individuals better their case one iota by getting frightened. All the panics of Bob Acres will not stay the course of invasion one moment, or lighten the consequences of it in the least degree. The only hope we have is in fighting fiercely; if we succeed in beating the foe, all is well; if we do not succeed it is still so much the better to have resisted with fearless and sanguinary determination, for then we shall be respected and feared in our defeat.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 26.

As we have said again and again, the enemy's great blow will be struck in his attempt to gain command of this valley. If Columbus and Memphis should fall, he will have uncontrolled sway for two thousand miles of the richest agricultural region in the world, extending from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of the South. He can move his gunboats and transports at will—not five miles per day, as he now moves his army on land, but fifty or one hundred miles per day. *He will garrison towns as he goes, with troops enough to keep down all opposition. He will thus penetrate the heart of our cotton and sugar region, and it will be no ordinary task to drive him from it.* At least it will not be done till cities, towns, villages, hamlets and private vessels are laid in ashes, and manhood and womanhood be made to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs!

It is strange, passing strange, that any citizen of this valley could ever have been deluded as to the chief design of the enemy! And it is strange—we had almost said criminal—that any respectable journal of the South could be found trying to prevent our people from making that preparation for defence called forth by the magnitude of the interests at stake on both sides.

Let Nashville fall, as it probably must; but that need not create the panic which now seems really to have seized on some of our people: a panic which, most unfortunately, has not been delayed by the adjournment of our Executive and Legislature from Nashville to Memphis—a measure deemed by the Executive, Gov. HARRIS, proper and necessary. We repeat it—let Nashville fall—its value to us is nothing compared with Memphis and this valley!

Our duty is before us all, and it is plain: *We must defend the Mississippi River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad!* While we would not place our opinion against any commanding officer at Columbus, we are frank to confess that we think Fort Pillow is the point for a stand on the Mississippi, if it be not too late to abandon Columbus. The latter place is too far from that great artificial line of support and defence—the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—and if Fort Pillow can hold the enemy in check in his advance by water, *he will never advance by land.*

Be it Columbus or Fort Pillow, one or both must be held; and a point on the Tennessee River, say Hamburgh. With these two river fortifications made impregnable, and others between them, in easy supporting distances of each other, we can defy the advance of the foe for all time to come. *Men, however, are needed for this duty. It will not do for us to rely upon President Davis, or any other great man, for help; in this hour of trial.*

Much is said about President Davis sending us aid. This may be so. We trust it is so; but we confess we do not know at what point on our Potomac or coast lines can be safely weakened just now. Large forces are threatening us in all quarters and we must rely upon ourselves! Upon the men from this great valley! The Legislature will probably soon authorize the Governor to call the militia into active service. For the sake of honor and manhood, we trust no *young unmarried* man will suffer himself to be *drafted!* He would soon become a by-word—a scoff—a burning shame to his sex and to his State! Leave that for old and married men; but, in the name of patriotism, let us not see young men parading our streets, as *militia*, when the guns of hundreds of sick soldiers are waiting for them at Columbus.

We invoke the attention of our girls and wives upon this subject, and if young men, in pantaloons, will stay behind desks, counters and molasses barrels, let the girls present them with the garment proper to their peaceable spirits. Success will make demons of our invaders, and success in the invasion of this valley will be more cheering to them than victory at any other point.

DO NOT BURN THE CITIES.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, in remonstrating against the policy of burning the cities of the South as the Federal army advances, says:

"A captured city, for instance, may serve only as a temporary convenience to an enemy, for the occupation of troops. If it be a strategic point, he would hold it though its buildings were a heap of smouldering ruins. His tents would be pitched among the rubbish, or on the outskirts. No General would leave it because his troops did not have houses to live in. Nor would he keep his army in the best built city, on account of its fine houses, if the plans of the campaign required them elsewhere, or if the position could not be held against a superior force moving to repossess it."

In referring to a rumor that Savannah would be thus destroyed in case the enemy make good their attack, the writer says:

"We protest against it as unwise, as fruitless of any good result, as not calculated to be of any serious disadvantage to the enemy, while it would inflict a stupendous, permanent injury upon the people of the city and of the State. It would involve a destruction of buildings that otherwise might stand hundreds of years to beautify that fair city, and subserve the uses of her people for ages after the present atrocious set of Yankee Vandals have been ignominiously driven back to their Northern homes. To destroy the city under the presumption that it could never be won back, would be to act on an unmanly fear, and to imply a doubt of Southern prowess and courage."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 19, 1862.

The fall of Fort Donelson, so bravely and so gloriously defended, and accomplished only by vastly superior numbers, opened the approaches to your State, which is now to become the grand theatre wherein a brave people will show to the world, by their heroism and suffering, that they are worthy to be, what they have solemnly declared themselves to be, freemen!

Tennesseeans! the soil of your State is polluted with the footstep of the invader! Your brethren of the advance guard have fallen—nobly yielding life in the endeavor to secure for you and your children the priceless inheritance of freedom. The tyrant and the usurper marches his hosts upon your homes. They come flushed with temporary success and confident in their numbers, yet relying upon your tame submission. The hour is full of trial and danger, yet it is such, in the Providence of God, as will test our manhood and our spirit. Let us, as one man, rally to meet the responsibility thus cast upon us—to repel the invader, and maintain the assertion of our independence!

As Governor of your State and Commander-in-chief of its army, I call upon every able-bodied man of the State, without regard to age, to enlist in its service. I command him who can obtain a weapon to march with our armies. I ask him who can repair or forge an arm, to make it ready at once for the soldier. I call upon every citizen to open his purse and his storehouses of provisions to the brave defenders of our soil. I bid the old and the young, wherever they may be, to stand as pickets to our struggling armies.

To our soldiers—the gallant volunteers who are already enlisted in the defence of our cause—I appeal. Your discipline, your skill and your courage constitute the hope, the pride and the reliance of your State. Amid the thickening perils that now environ us, undismayed and undaunted, revolunteer, and from the ashes of our reverses the fire of faith in the liberty for which we strive will be rekindled. You have done well and nobly, but the work is not yet accomplished. The enemy still flaunts his banner in your face; his feet is upon your native soil; the echo of his drum is heard in your mountains and valleys; hideous desolation will soon mark his felon track, unless he is repelled. To you who are armed, and have looked death in the face, who have been tried and are the "Old Guard," the State appeals to uphold her standard. Encircle that standard with your valor and your heroism, and abide the fortunes of war so long as an enemy of your State shall dare confront you. The enemy relies upon your forfeiture to reenlist, and makes sure of easy victory in your want of endurance. Disappoint him.

To those who have not enlisted for the war, I appeal. Go, cheer your brethren already there. Your native land now calls upon you; you have only waited until you were needed. The Confederate Government calls upon me to raise thirty-two regiments. You will be armed. Come, then; it is for your independence, your homes, your wives, your children and Tennesseeans you are to fight. Who will, who can, remain idly at home? Will you stand still and let others pour out their blood for your safety? Patriotism and manhood would alike cry out against you.

Let not a day pass until you are enrolled. Let the volunteer in the field reënlist. Let him who can, volunteer for the war. Let those of whom imperative obligations demand a shorter term of service muster as militia men.

Tennesseeans! you have a name in history; you have a traditional renown; shall these be forfeited in the day of your country's trial? Shall the black banner of subjugation wave in triumph over your altars and your homes? Shall there breathe between you and your God an earthly master, before whom your proud spirits shall quail, and your knees be made to tremble! By the memory of your glorious dead—by the sacred names of our wives and children—by our own faith and our own manhood—no! Forbid it sons of Tennessee; forbid it men of the plains and of the mountains. I invoke you now to follow me; I am of the army of Tennessee, determined upon the field to stake the honor and the name of that army of which you have made me Commander-in-Chief. It is there that I will meet with you, whatever may threaten or imperil the fair fame of either. In view of the exposed condition of your Capital, and, by authority of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, I have called the members of the Legislature together at this city.

It was a duty I conceived I owed you to remove, whilst it could be done in perfect safety, the archives of the State. This is not a fit occasion to inquire how your Capital became so exposed. A series of reverses not looked for made the way to Nashville comparatively easy in the enemy. Temporally, and until our armies have made a stand, the officers of State will be located in Memphis.

Leaving the officers of State to the immediate discharge of their duties, I repair to the field, and again invoke you to follow me to the battle wherein the fortunes of all are to be lost or won. Orders to the militia will be issued with this proclamation, designating the rendezvous, and giving such other directions as may be necessary and proper. I am pleased to accompany this proclamation with the assurance that active aid and hearty support will be given you by the Confederate Government. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS AND THE WAR.

The New-Orleans Press is full of fight and defiance under the late adverse news. The *Delta* has a leader headed "The Only Issue," which talks very plainly to men who feel shaky about their property. They must defend it with their sword, and drive back the foe who is now waging war for gain, or they will be reduced to a condition tenfold worse than slavery. The *Crescent* concludes an article on the state of affairs with these words:

"We are glad to note that the disasters, instead of dispiriting our people, have aroused them to the highest pitch of warlike excitement. Our whole population are eager for the fray, and all they want is a leader and arms. They are resolved to defend their gloriously beautiful land to the last, and they will do so. The same spirit, we are sure, animates the entire people of the Confederate States, and when they turn out *en masse*, as they shortly will, the enemy will find an unconquerable foe to encounter. The possession of the leading points will not give them the country. The occupation of the principal cities of the South will eventuate in no lasting advantages to them.

Our people will retire into the interior, and in their mountains and swamps they will maintain a warfare which must ultimately prove successful. The great Napoleon held, through his magnificent armies, every leading city in Spain, for a number of years; yet the country was, by no means, conquered. The guerilla war the Spaniards waged against him was nothing in comparison to the war we can wage.

Therefore, let none be downcast. We must expect reverses. War is no child's play. We cannot reasonably look for success all the time. But, if we all turn out as one man, animated by one spirit, as we ought, we shall win the victory and establish our independence on foundations that cannot be shaken."

TEXAS.

On the night of the 12th inst., about 8 o'clock, says the *News*, the *Niagara*, the three-masted schooner, and the *Sam Houston* left the anchorage off Galveston. There is now no blockading vessel to be seen but the *Santee*, which has been there for five months past.

The Houston *Telegraph* thinks that one result of the great political changes now going on will be the tendency of capital to flow to Texas. Especially will owners of large slave property look to the rich and virgin lands there as the best field for its employment.

The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* publishes a statement of the mortality in GREGG's regiment, whilst recently stationed at Hopkinsville, Ky. No less than 152 men of that regiment died of disease since they have been in the service.

A letter in the Houston *Telegraph*, from Burnet County, states that saltpetre in great abundance has been discovered in that county, and that gunpowder is being made there.

CONSTANTINE FOSTER, a poor man, but a good citizen, is making a very good article of gunpowder in this county. He prepares his own saltpetre from the caves of our own mountains. It is very abundant.

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 7th ult., says the Savannah *Republican*, state that a British steamer loaded with cotton at Metamoras, by British merchants, was seized at the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the Yankee steamer *Portsmouth*, and sent to Key West or New-York, in charge of a prize crew.

The Commander of the *Portsmouth* declared that he would seize every vessel leaving the Rio Grande with cotton.

Three thousand French troops have occupied Tampico and captured 150 pieces of artillery.

The English are to occupy Metamoras. The siege of the latter place is still going on.

"YANKEES" AND THE DRAFT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3.

The Yankees in Richmond, who have been trading and peddling in the necessities of the war, are showing characteristic acuteness in eluding the draft for military service. Their management is to get some contract from the Government, no matter how petty, and then to plead the exemption of public contractors. Of course, these creatures are close calculators, and are quite willing to take petty contracts, even at losing prices, to save thereby the unpleasantness of fighting, or the cost of obtaining a substitute.

We can count on our fingers a score of instances of this management by well-known Yankee merchants and tradesmen in Richmond. We hear of a Yankee dealer effecting the exemption of himself and workmen from military service by some paltry contract for official upholstery; of another, a coachmaker, getting a contract for haversacks, or some other trifle, and of a third "son of the Puritans," a bonnet-maker or man-milliner, notoriously unsound on the Southern question, who has screwed himself into the employment of the Government as a traveling agent, to purchase leather.

SPIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

Some persons pish at reports of the number of Lincoln spies in Richmond and Virginia, and the harm they can do. We think we are at liberty to refer to a late illustration of the accomplishments of these spies. Some week or so ago it was known, under strict injunction of secrecy, that preparations were being made by us for an attack on Newport's News. The next Northern papers brought us the intelligence that nine additional Yankee regiments had been sent to Newport's News. The fact is, our army cannot budge without its being known in Washington in time to disconcert and upset the best laid plan.

AN ATTACK ON GEN. JOHNSTON.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

Our cotemporary, the *Delta*, says:

"Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON may be a profound strategist; but profound as his strategy may have been, it does not seem to have embraced the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers within its scope."

Just so. Gen. JOHNSTON no doubt fortified Bowling Green scientifically. No doubt he evacuated that town scientifically. Very likely he displayed masterly science in his retreat. Quite possibly everything was done in strict accordance with the rules laid down at West Point. But, while he was fortifying a post only to evacuate it when the enemy made certain movements, it does seem to us that he might have displayed a little common sense, and obstructed the channel of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, all of which could have been thoroughly done by one-fifth of the labor worse than wasted at Bowling Green.

We care not what Gen. JOHNSTON's strategy may have been. He left the main artery to the heart of the Confederacy open to the enemy; and the other, although desperately defended, comparatively helpless. Fort Henry could not withstand the rise in a river, and Fort Donelson fell into the hands of the enemy after a protracted conflict. What he should have protected he, left unprotected, and what he did attempt to defend he had to abandon. *His sins of omission are so great and glaring that a series of brilliant victories would not reinstate him in the confidence of his countrymen, at least not until the time arrives when maps are not consulted.*

Gen. JOHNSTON had ample warning. He cannot plead ignorance. Two months before the attack, the enemy proclaimed in their newspapers that they were going to ascend those rivers, and they have carried out their promises to the very letter.

Had these rivers been adequately defended, the late disaster would not have occurred. Both streams could have been made impassable to gunboats, and had this been done, Abolitiondom would have had no victories to rejoice over. When the truth comes out, we venture the assertion that their gunboats were mainly instrumental in winning triumphs for them.

Be this as it may, we do not consider the general situation in any ultimate danger. Our great armies remain unconquered, and are constantly augmenting their strength. Our defences are being continually made stronger; the Valley of the Mississippi remains under our control; the heart of the people throbs with prouder defiance than ever; the rush to arms is well-nigh universal everywhere; and the determination to achieve our common independence at all hazards and every sacrifice, is more general and fervid than when the tide of victory set invariably in our favor. Reverses, instead of disheartening, have aroused our people to the highest pitch of animation, and their resolution to conquer is invincible. We have never doubted our eventual success, and now, when affairs wear a gloomy aspect, we are just as confident, just as hopeful, just as sure, as we have been at any period during the pendency of the present struggle. We may suffer much, but our subjugation to Abolition rule is utterly impossible.

So much for our views respecting the commanding officer and the general situation. Our animadversions have been in sorrow, not in anger, and if we ever have a chance to write down words of praise, we shall gladly embrace the opportunity.

"Se De Kay," the correspondent of the Bowling Green *Courier*, thinks there are but few of the twelve-months men who will not reënlist, and the Spring campaign will open with a larger, better appointed, and finer army on the Potomac frontier than that which, during the past year, has guarded the gates of the Confederacy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Continued Successes of Mosquera.

Loss of the Steamer John Hart on Lake Nicaragua.

Interesting from South and Central America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on Feb. 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Alex. McLane	$9,708	Am. Exchange Bank	$[illegible]
Order	12,490	T. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	[illegible]
R. Patrick	73,200	J. J. Hayward	[illegible]
B. Meader & O. Adams	4,000	James Bond & Co	[illegible]
W. Heller & Co	10,800	Ballin & Sanders	[illegible]
H. Lidiser	3,435	Scholle Bro	[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	26,000	McHawley	2,500
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,380	E. Kelly & Co	25,000
L. Northouse	1,900	L. Einstein & Bro	11,000
W. Meyer & Co	3,639	Duncan, Sherman & Co	16,120
J. G. Parker & Son	12,600	Frank Baker	12,000
Metropolitan Bank	21,271	J. D. Fish & Co	[illegible]
Jennings & Brewster	15,000	J. A. McGaw	[illegible]
H. Cohn & Co	24,000	Crocker, Wood & Co.	[illegible]
Magoun & Son	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	[illegible]
J. Hiller & Bros	6,000		

Aspinwall.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$456	Hunt, Tellinghurst & Co	[illegible]
A. Boyer	179		
Order	500	Handy & Hoadley	[illegible]
Colgate & Hoffman	1,722	100 bales cotton, Jos. F. Joy.	
Negretti & Leone	400	10 seroons indigo, J. D[illegible]	
Total			$679,071

By the *Northern Light* we receive interesting details of Central and South American news, which will be found in our correspondence below.

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for the usual favors.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Victory of Mosquera over Canal in Santander, and over Arboleda in Cauca—Loss of the American Steamer John Hart—Maracaibo declared for union with Colombia—Naval Items, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The news from the interior continues to be favorable to MOSQUERA. The British steamer *Saladin* brings only two days later from Bogota—to the 27th January—but she announces the fact that a battle was fought near Cucuta, in the State of Santander, close to the Venezuelan frontier, on the 19th of January, between the Reactionists, under Col. CANAL, and the Mosquera, or Government forces, under Gen. GUTIERREZ, in which the former was totally defeated and his forces dispersed. Some of the fugitives had arrived at Maracaibo, Venezuela. All the States, now, are clear of armed enemies to the Government, except Antioquia and Cauca. Gen. MOSQUERA has gone to Antioquia in person, and if it be true, as there seems to be no doubt, that the Reactionists are crushed out in Santander, there will be no trouble in doing the same for Antioquia. At last accounts, MOSQUERA, with a large force, had reached Paranio de Ruiz, and is, before this, doubtless in possession of Medellin, the capital of Antioquia.

In the State of Cauca, Col. SANCHEZ, of LOPEZ's Division, had defeated the Reactionist Col. ARBOLEDA, in a battle at Silvia, on the 11th January. ARBOLEDA lost a large number of his officers in killed and prisoners, and retreated from Popayan, the capital, to Calibio where he intrenched himself, having only three to four hundred men left. He is now entirely hemmed in, so that his escape is deemed impossible. Don MANUEL CAMACHO, one of ARBOLEDA's late prisoners, is now administering the Government of the State of Cauca, in the name of MOSQUERA.

Nearly all the merchants and monied men of Bogota, many of them until now the determined opponents of MOSQUERA, had offered money to him, with which to end the war. Their manifesto, urging the disaffected to lay down their arms, is published.

Judge BURTON, the United States Minister, has been residing for three months at Bogota, in a private capacity, having as yet received no orders from the Government at Washington to present his credentials. He is very popular with the Government officials and in private circles, but is getting tired of his anomalous position.

Gen. NIETO, Governor of Bolivar, had left Cartagena for the interior, probably to join MOSQUERA with a force.

The British steamer from San Juan del Norte brings news of the total loss of the New-York steamer *John Hart*, on Lake Nicaragua. The *John Hart* was sent out to perform the service of the new California Passenger Company on the Lake. She was an old boat, of 220 tons, under command of Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, and was lost in a gale of wind by dragging her anchors. Only her anchors, chains, rigging and some furniture, were saved. Her captain and crew, sixteen in number, go home to-day on the *Northern Light*.

The British steamer from St. Thomas brings us news that European Commissioners have arrived at Vera Cruz, to endeavor to make a peaceful settlement with President JUAREZ, and have been well received by him. Also that the Province of Maracaibo, in Venezuela, has offered to secede, and join the Colombian Confederacy.

The Bay of Panama is still well supplied with ships of war. We have Her British Majesty's flag steam frigates *Bacchante*, 51 guns—*Termagant*, 25—*Clio*, 21—the French flag steam frigate *Duguay Trouin*, 90—French sidewheel *Cassini*, 6 guns; United States steam frigate *Saranac* and steam corvette *Wyoming*. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* sailed for Valparaiso on the 20th. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall. Capt. NEWCOMB, of the *Perry*, came near losing his life a week since. His boat was capsized in the breakers opposite Aspinwall, and when completely exhausted, he was fortunately thrown on shore by a wave and saved.

The Governor of Panama has, by decree, declared that foreigners shall hold real estate in the State, notwithstanding the clause against it in the compact of the new Colombian Confederacy. He does this on the ground that by the Guardio-Murillo Convention, lately made at Aspinwall, the State was fully guaranteed the management of her local affairs.

The new mines in the northern British possessions having attracted the attention of Canada, from which a large emigration is calculated upon this season over the Isthmus of Panama, the editor of the Toronto *Globe* sent out by last steamer a correspondent, who is instructed to pass over the entire route, and report on the facilities for travel, the health of this Isthmus, the richness of the mines, &c., &c.

Little driblets of cotton, attracted by the high prices, still continue to cross the Isthmus. The *Saladin* steamer took 1,000 bales Peruvian, of 150 pounds to the bale, last week to Liverpool, and the brig *Magdalena* 400 bales Mexican to New-York.

On Saturday, Feb. 22, a party of Americans celebrated WASHINGTON's birthday by a supper. Consul McKEE, Capt. McDOUGALL, of the *Wyoming*, and twelve or fifteen others, were present.

Mr. S. DE LA COVA, of Havana, for many years agent of Adams' Express Company in Panama, lately died at Chorrillos, in Peru.

Mr. SHAYLOR SMYER, long an American resident of Guayaquil, lately fell out of a boat on the Guayaquil River and was drowned.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Assassination of the President of Honduras—Guatemala—Salvador—Costa Rica—Peru—Bolivia—Chili—The War Ended in the River Plate Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

By the British Mail steamship *Guayaquil*, which arrived at Panama on the 24th, we have late but not important news from the South coast. We have nothing from Ecuador.

PERU.

Dates from Lima and Callao are to Feb. 14.

There seems to be a suspension of war. Like

rumors and preparations in Peru. But a short time since a war with both Bolivia and Ecuador seemed imminent, and probably would have taken place with one, if not both States, had not the guano business so fallen off as to make it impossible for President CASTILLA to get sufficient advances from Europe to maintain an army in the field. The loss, also, of his steam-frigate, the *Callao*, and the lack of funds to buy others, has also contributed to force CASTILLA to keep the peace. The question as to who is to occupy the Presidential chair next October is still largely discussed in the newspapers, just as if no election had taken place. But the mantle will fall on the "Grand Marshal," SAN ROMAN, unless CASTILLA shall again disperse his Congress at the point of the bayonet, and declare himself Dictator.

President CASTILLA has made Señor JUAN A. RIBEYRO his Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship.

M. GAUTHEROT, a French engineer, has succeeded, through means of artesian wells, in procuring good water for the dry district of Picora. He hopes, also, to find water in Paita, the people of which have to bring their water a distance of fifteen miles.

BOLIVIA.

We have dates from the City of La Paz to Jan. 26. President ACHA had returned to that city from Oruru, and been received by the people with every demonstration of pleasure. The revolution of FERNANDES and MORALES had been completely suppressed.

CHILI.

Dates are to Feb. 2. The troubles with the Araucania Indians are still unsettled. It is said that the incompetency and dishonesty of the frontier Governers have caused most of the disturbances, and their places are to be supplied by new appointments.

Great preparations are being made for the visit of the new President PEREZ at Valparaiso on the 12th of February. He continues to be very popular with all classes of the people, and his last act, the appointment of Señor GARFIAS, one of President MONTT's exiles, to the charge of the Valparaiso Custom-house, has completely won the hearts of the Liberals.

The work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, under the energetic control of the American contractor, Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, is proceeding rapidly.

Spiritualism, or something of the sort, must have got hold of some of the Chilian priests, for I notice that two of them have been suspended from their functions in Santiago, for teaching their pupils "strange doctrines."

The financial difficulties that have so oppressed the merchants of Chili for the past year have entirely ceased. Confidence is once more restored, and business active. The grain crop, which is a great reliance in Chili, will be abundant, and the product of the mines is expected to exceed that of any previous year. Operations in exports have been larger the last fortnight than for some time. The old crop of flour is nearly used up, scarcely enough remaining for home consumption. The article is held at from $3 to $3 38 per quintal, six months. Barley, new crop, is bringing from $1 25 to $1 63, cash. There is no Carolina rice in first hands. American refined sugar sold at $3 to $3 12½ the aroba; 2,500 arobas from Baltimore had not yet been sold. Bar copper $17 50 to $17 75, cash. Nitrate of soda—13,000 quintals were taken, at $1 62½. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 4s.; to France, 110 francs; to United States, $15. Exchange on England, 46d. to 46½d. per dollar.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Gen. MITRE, commanding the Buenos Ayrean forces, has overrun all the provinces, and is establishing new Governments for them. Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis have given in their adhesion to the new order of things. The old Confederate Governors and rulers have mostly pulled up stakes and left.

HONDURAS.

From Honduras, dates are up to the 2d instant. On the morning of the 11th of January, President GUARDIOLA was assassinated by PABLO AGUARCIA, an officer of his body-guard, in his own residence. Gen. DON FRANCISCO LOPEZ is charged with being the instigator of the crime—and the clergy are also deeply implicated—the principal among them being the Padre DEL CID, who has done all he could for the past two or three years to disturb public order. From the 11th to the 30th of January, the capital, Comayagua, was the theatre of great excitement and disorder, consequent upon the murder of GUARDIOLA, but on the latter day the Senator DON FRANCISCO MONTES placed himself at the head of a military force and restored quiet. The assassins and their friends, and many others, were arrested and are to be tried immediately. The Government is now in the hands of the Vice-President, DON FRANCISCO CESTELLANOS, and there is said to be no fear of further troubles.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, under President CARRERA, is quiet and prosperous. Agriculture is increasing, and the Government is making new roads and repairing the old ones. The Legislature met in the latter part of January. The President, in his message, gives a flattering account of the condition of the country, politically and materially.

SALVADOR.

In Salvador, from which we have dates to the 15th inst., the priests, notwithstanding the expulsion of many of the principal, among them the Bishop, still continue to give the Government of President BARRIOS much trouble—but having a large body of military completely devoted to him, he has but little to fear.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua—(dates from Leon are to the 15th inst.)—is tranquil. President MARTINEZ declines to be a candidate for reelection, to which he has been pressed, as the Constitution requires an interregnum of six years before a President can again aspire to be the head of the nation. The country is progressing slowly in material interests, and some of the cities, especially Granada, have quite a business appearance, compared with former times, when the country was a prey to revolutions. The people on Lake Nicaragua, if I may judge from two or three private letters I have seen, do not place much confidence in the promises of those who have been negotiating for the reopening of the California passenger route. The agriculturists almost in a body are opposed to the project, as they say it will only tend to draw off laborers from the haciendas, and will benefit nobody but foreign speculators.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica dates are to the 17th of February. The Bank of Discount, established at San Jose, is said to be in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the exceeding wetness of the season, the coffee crop will reach very nearly the average—90,000 quintals. It is selling at the port of Punta Arenas for from 12¾ to 13 in Costa Rican currency, which is 13 per cent. below American gold.

Death of Brigadier-General Lander.

ORDER BY GEN. M'CLELLAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.—1. The Major-General commanding, with deep regret announces to the army of the Potomac the loss of Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK W. LANDER, the commander of one of its divisions, who died at Camp Chase, on the Upper Potomac, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, from the effects of a wound received in the affair with the rebels at Edward's Ferry on the 22d of October, 1861.

The public services of the deceased, then known as Col. LANDER, in connection with the overland route to the Pacific, had made his name familiar to the American people. At the commencement of this unhappy rebellion, he was among the first who volunteered to support with his life the Constitution and laws of his country. From the beginning of the military operations which have restored Western Virginia to the Union,—from the original movement upon Phillippa, where his qualities as a leader of troops were strikingly displayed,—to the complete expulsion of the rebels from his department, in which he exhausted his fading energies, his conduct has elicited the admiration of his countrymen. His invaluable services at Rich Mountain were recognized by the Government in his appointment as a Brigadier-General, and his last efforts were rewarded by the official approval and thanks of the President.

Tall of stature, and of great strength and activity, with a countenance expressive of intelligence, courage and sensibility, Gen. LANDER's presence was commanding and attractive. As a military leader, he combined a spirit of the most daring enterprise with clearness of judgment in the adaptation of means to results. As a man, his devotion to his country, his loyalty to affection and friendship, his sympathy with suffering and his indignation at cruelty and wrong, constituted him a representative of true chivalry. He has died in the flower of his manly prime, and in the full bloom of his heroic virtues, but history will preserve the record of his life and character, and romance will delight in portraying a figure so striking, a nature so noble, and a career so gallant.

While paying this public tribute of respect, the General commanding feels most deeply that, in the death of this brave and distinguished soldier, he has personally lost one of the truest and dearest of friends.

2. Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY will make the proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the deceased. By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adjt.-General.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Advance of the Rebel Hordes Toward Ningpo—The War, its Incidents and Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NINGPO, China, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The outgoing mail will carry startling news to our friends from this hitherto quiet and flourishing place. Ningpo has at last fallen under Tai-ping rule, the cruel despotism of which is being keenly felt not only by the few inhabitants left within the walls, but also by the whole surrounding country. Close contact with the insurgents at once checks Christian sympathy for their cause, and dispels all hopes of their establishing a firm and equable Government. They know how to destroy, but not to build; and their ideas of Christianity, as well as of propriety, are exceedingly low. Still we must give them a fair trial, now that they have seized one of the old consular ports, and possibly some one possessing more intelligence than their Generals may obtain the control of affairs here, and bring order out of the present confusion.

The "rebels" having conquered the interior of the Province of Chekiang, advanced toward the large city of Shauhing, midway between Ningpo and Hangchau, and entered it without opposition on the 1st of November. From that point they made rapid progress, seizing one after another of the district cities in this direction, and laying the whole country under tribute or ravaging it, until on the 7th inst. they arrived at the walls of Ningpo. Here preparations had been made on a large (Chinese) scale to resist them. The walls, which are 25 feet high, bristled with cannon purchased for the Taoutai by British officers, and placed in position by their hands. A small body of foreign troops could have easily defended the city, but the Imperial soldiers and volunteers were frightened before they saw the enemy, and made no effective resistance. On the morning of the 9th, last week Monday, the walls were scaled and the south and west gates were immediately thrown open, and in a few moments the whole city was swarming with the invaders. Orders had been given by their Generals not to fire houses, or to kill any but the imps, (as they call those fighting for the old Manchu Government,) and their orders have been very well obeyed. The Taoutai, and Admiral, and District Magistrate escaped with some injuries, together with almost all the soldiers, who either let themselves down from the walls by ropes, or threw off the simple garment which alone distinguishes the Chinese soldier, and were at once transformed into plain citizens. Such were, however, seized, as well as every one else found within the walls available for service as coolies, tailors, scribes, &c. Each rebel company having fixed upon some house for their rendezvous, brought in their captives and then set them at once to work. Every house was entered, and all that was valuable was carried off without the least compunction. Their ideas are that the city being conquered, everything within it belongs to them. When they break open a house, the inmates and their goods are theirs, and they do not hesitate to make free use of their spoil. Gangs of men, heavily laden with silks, satins and furs, or carrying bags of rice and furniture, often taken from their own dwellings, may be seen in all directions in the city, and coming from the neighboring villages, driven by one of the rebels, with a spear or a large knife in his hand. They have no artillery, and very few of them have muskets. Many among them are mere boys of fourteen or fifteen years old, who are perhaps the most cruel in their army, as they often kill for mere sport. These have been taken away in childhood from their parents, and trained at Nankin for such a bloody life. It was reported at Hangchau, when the rebels had possession there, that if one of these little scoundrels, in looking over his gang of prisoners, noticed one whose countenance did not exactly please him, he would say: "You are an imp—come here," and would then deliberately cut his throat. Some of the poor fellows have endeavored to escape, and when caught have, in a number of cases, been beheaded. There are now, in different parts of the city, perhaps a dozen headless bodies of men who have suffered from this cause. Two or more rebels have also been beheaded in the street, by order of the Generals, for outrages, though their crimes were slight compared to multitudes of these wretches. Their Draconian code knows no punishment but death, and justice has no influence in their councils. The few women remaining in the city are kept for the vilest purposes, and their crimes of this nature are most flagrant. So it has been throughout the whole country where they have ravaged. The poor people stand in such perfect dread of them, as to submit without resistance to any outrage they may commit. At the same time they profess, in their published placards, great love to the people, and forbid the crimes which are unblushingly perpetrated. Instead of occupying, or even pulling down any of the numerous idol temples, they are now destroying the tenements of the poor, to make use of the rafters and boards for stockades, and occupy the better sort themselves. The people who have fled get no encouragement to return to the city, and none of the people are safe walking about the streets excepting when accompanied by a foreigner. Yet, with all their cruelty and oppression, they pretend to pray to the Heavenly Father and Heavenly elder brother before taking their meals. It is to be feared they are utterly ignorant of Him whom they profess to worship. There may be some elsewhere, but I have not heard of any of the thousands here who has the slightest acquaintance with the fundamentals of Christian faith. Though they don't hesitate to trample idols under foot, their positive religious views are utterly vague, when they are not blasphemous. There is, of course, a wise Providence in bringing them into contact with many foreign and native Christians, and it may be that they will yet attend to the pure Word of Life.

They certainly have a very wholesome fear of foreigners. Some days before their approach interviews were held at Yuyiaa and Funghwa with the Generals, WONG and FAN, by English, French and American officials, in which they were made to understand that foreign Powers did not intend to interfere in their attempts upon Ningpo, though they were urged to forbid their soldiers from visiting the north bank of the river, where most of the foreigners reside, also to respect foreign property in the city, and to restrain their men from extensive slaughter. These points were fully agreed to by them, and they have thus far in general kept their word. This non-intervention has been made necessary by instructions from the home Governments, and it would have been utter madness to defend a comparatively empty city, and leave this populous country to their ravages, beside incurring their animosity toward foreigners. As it is, we may hope gradually to gain an influence over them. They profess a desire to establish trade and a custom-house here, and have issued placards to have quiet restored to the people in the country. The city, however, will probably be used as an intrenched camp. And as to their trade, the chief articles they want are arms, opium and certain kinds of silk goods. As we walk through the streets, we are continually asked for opium and muskets; and it was a sad spectacle to see a brisk trade going on between them and a certain class of foreigners in both these articles immediately after the city was taken. The foreign community is well protected by English and French vessels-of-war, and, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels, night patrols were organized a few weeks ago, which have proved very efficient. Still, the Chinese residing among us, and the multitudes who have gone with their wealth to Chusan, will be obliged to pay tribute. This will be but fair, as they are no longer paying to the Imperial Government, and it will probably exempt them and us from further annoyance. Meanwhile, the English and French Admirals have gone to Nankin to parley with their Central Government, and it may be that some good understanding will be arrived at, and that we may yet be satisfied with Tai-ping rule. I confess, however, that there seems but little prospect of this. At the same time, if they were driven out of the Province, the Imperial vengeance will be terrible upon the towns and villages which so readily succumbed to the invaders. The state of this empire is most deplorable. Its pride has certainly been humbled to the dust, and its future is very dark.

We have experienced special mercies at this trying time, which it is well gratefully to acknowledge. Until within a day or two the weather has been uniformly pleasant. No houses have been burned in the city, and very few lives have been taken; and the sack at Ningpo has not been attended with anything like the excesses experienced at Suchan, Hangchau, or even at Shauhing. Foreigners go in and out among the rebels and are well treated by them, and they have fulfilled their promise thus far to keep clear of this side of the river. Best of all, the native Christians, numbering three or four hundred, and scattered in various places about us, and nearly all their immediate relatives, are, so far as we know, all safe. In the Sanpoh region some of the natives turned rebels, and were, of course, unwilling to harm their own people. The populous villages to the east are sending in tribute, and may escape the abuse and plunder which inevitably follow whenever their armies advance. There are, moreover, tolerably good rebels as well as bad ones, and we have some ground of hope in the appointment to the office of Prefect here of LOH SING-LAN, a wealthy Tsz-ki gentleman, who has been for years intimate with foreigners, and is a man of generous impulses. His influence in his native place has been most salutary since the invasion. It is only feared that his office will be only nominal at Ningpo, and that he will prove inefficient.

In order to secure foreign property within the city walls from pillage, the Consular seals had been attached to the doors of the chapels and houses of the Missionaries, and special promises of protection had been obtained from the Tai-ping Generals. All the ladies but one moved over to the houses on the north bank, though the gentlemen still remained in their dwellings. One of our chapels was respected, and still remains unharmed. Nearly every other foreign dwelling was, however, entered, and property was taken off, though not generally to any large amount. The chapels of the different missions were occupied solely by a few natives connected with us, and some of them were also carried off. On the eventful Monday morning, soon after the seizure of the city, we heard our large city church bell ringing, an appointed signal of distress, and two of us at once crossed the river and entered the salt gate. At such a time we could but feel that we were running a great risk, but it was no time to desert our native brethren. No objection was made to our entrance by the victorious rebels at the gate, and we passed on rapidly to the church. There we found a lot of rebels looting, but among them was a Yuyian man whom I had formerly known and who endeavored to restrain his fellows. Encouraged by our presence, he drew both his knives and drove out the scoundrels at once. We found, however, that our two native assistants, ZIA and KING, had been carried off, and while Mr. MORRISON remained in charge, I started off with our rebel friend in search of them. We passed by Mr. RUSSELL's house, whose horse had been taken, (it was afterwards restored,) and affixed a rebel placard upon his gate, to secure it from further injury. Thence to Mr. MOULE's, who had lost his watch and fur coat, and whose cook had been carried off. We inquired at various places, and at last, after anxious searching, lighted upon one of our native friends, who was at once released. Our mutual joy was beyond expression. The news was at once conveyed to the north bank, where our friends were delighted to see us return in safety. From that time on, others began to enter the city, and diligent search was made among the hundreds of the rebel dépôts, while at the same time the two Generals were advised of the losses, and promised to have diligent search made. At last, on Friday morning, ZIA and his brother, (who had been residing with him temporarily,) was restored.

The native Christians were observing their usual noon prayer-meeting when I returned that day, and one can imagine their joy when they heard the glad news of the recovery of this their beloved Ruling Elder. He had been obliged to carry burdens as a common coolie, nor had his profession of Christianity shielded him from the insult of his petty overseers. He had determined to observe the Sabbath, though almost confident that he might suffer death for refusing to work on that holy day. In great mercy, he was, however, saved the necessity of the trial. On Monday, the last of our missing church members was discovered. The missionaries have been employed early and late in going about the city and rescuing from starvation, and from more bitter sorrows, as many of the poor women and children as possible. Many cases are deplorable, and the heart grows sick with this close contact with every kind of misery which it is often impossible to alleviate. Every house is stripped, and none but the aged and very young are at all safe among these miscreants. Yesterday I met two of my little school girls going about in the drenching rain to beg rice. At some of the rendezvous they were kindly treated, and cold rice was given them;—at others, the rebels would cry out "Kill them—kill them," which frightened the poor children, they told me, out of their senses. All the foreign houses and chapels have afforded refuge to the sufferers, and from them we have every day brought them out by droves, though sometimes with difficulty, at the gates. We employ a boat from our houses to Mr. KNOWLTON's on the opposite side of the river, and keep a continual ferry. Here we have opened the large building, formerly used for the press, where temporary shelter is now furnished for hundreds, and rice is daily served through the kindness of foreigners. The people now see who are their best friends, and listen as they have never done before to the offers of the Gospel. May their days of calamity be fraught with great spiritual blessings! It is a dark day for this once flourishing place. Before the rebels approached, the whole of Kong-o, and nearly all of Kong-tong, the heavy mercantile parts of Ningpo, were destroyed by a fire which lasted for about ten days. It was a most painful sight, and was accompanied by acts of wholesale plundering by all classes, including many low foreigners. The people remarked in their sadness that the glory of Ningpo had departed.

We have just lost the society of Dr. G. W. FISH, who was for a year our Acting Consul and physician. He has gone to Shangai with the intention of returning home. In his place we are glad to welcome Dr. ABBE and his family. Dr. ABBE has been very kind in sending professional aid to the poor sufferers about us. Mr. and Mrs. MANGUM have also arrived, and are for the present with Dr. and Mrs. ABBE, at my house. Indeed, every foreign house on this side of the river is crowded. I have now in the school-building thirty or forty Chinese guests. Mr. MANGUM is a nephew of the well-known Senator from North Carolina, and comes to take charge of the Consulate here. The health of all the foreigners is very good.

I remain, yours, very truly, H. V. RANKIN.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bomb-proof battery *Monitor* took her departure yesterday morning for Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the steam-tug *Lithlow*, to render assistance in case of accident to her machinery.

The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck* having had their valves adjusted, left the Yard yesterday at 10½ A. M., and went to sea in the course of the day. It is stated that they will go with the *Monitor*.

The steamers *Madgie*, *Wamsutta*, *Patroon* and *Victoria* have commenced taking in coal, shot and shell.

The sloop-of-war *Adirondack* is progressing rapidly. They are now putting on her chain plates.

The *Octorara* has hauled up to the wharf to take in a further supply of stores preparatory to sailing.

A great number of vessels, chiefly sailing vessels, have recently been chartered by the Government. Messrs. BAXTER and KING, corner of South-street and Market-slip, are engaged in fitting out upward of one hundred barks, brigs, schooners, &c.

Out of 18 regular army officers, whose names have been sent to the Senate for promotion by brevet for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement at Fort Pickens on the 22d and 23d of November, 1861, four officers greatly distinguished themselves during the Mexican war. Their names are Col. BROWN, Fifth Artillery; Major ARNOLD, First Artillery; Major TOWER, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. ALLEN, Second Artillery. Four others were promoted from the ranks, viz.: Capt. ROBERTSON, First Artillery; Lieut. SHIPLEY, Third Infantry; Lieut. JACKSON, First Artillery, and Lieut. SEELY, Fourth Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day's date, after announcing the departure of the First Battalion Twelfth Infantry from Fort Hamilton, you allude to my further duty as that of recruiting for the Second Battalion.

This is, in one sense, a mistake, as I have, together with all the remaining company commanders of the regiment, assigned my First Lieutenant, (HENRY C. MORGAN, of this State,) with orders to recruit for my own Company, a course which has not hitherto been pursued.

Those companies which shall soonest obtain their complement of men will go to form the Second Battalion, which is now commenced *ab initio*.

The headquarters of the battalion are at present at Fort Hamilton, in very commodious barracks, capable of accommodating eight hundred men.

I am, respectfully, A. J. DALLAS,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.
No. 79 CHATHAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862.

The French Policy in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1862.

The news to-day is more remarkable for the motives ascribed to some late actions of our astute and imperial ally than for anything else. The Mexican expedition is now discovered in various quarters to be a long-sighted political stroke, having for its object *to neutralize the cotton blockade, and ship England's great industrial resource, as well as the staple of Rouennese trade, from a neutral territory, into which it will be conveyed by means of the railways which the Southern States have completed, unknown to their Northern adversaries.* Thus the dispatches just published on Mexican affairs are represented as not having told the whole truth of the matter, and the presence of the Allied squadron in the Gulf of Mexico not only to be there for the purpose of securing a refuge in the West for the Hapsburgs when Europe shows herself to be sick of them, but to carry out other hitherto unsuspected designs of the French Government, which, if only existing in the mind's eye of our non-official and very speculative neighbors, are at least in accord with the Emperor's character and antecedents.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 33. On Demurrer Calendar, 375, 322, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 27, 28, 35, 82, 185, 199, 202, 249, 264, 288, 302. Law and fact.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I—(Short Causes.)* Nos. *Devoy* vs. *The Mayor*, 1728, 2150, 2278, 2717, 3199, 3469, 4135, 4151, 4575, 4603, 4672, 4683, 4799, 4805, 4856, 4861, 5177, 5182, 5285, 5395, 5440, 5577, 5612, 5613, 5628, 5678, 5687, 5696, 5712, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5786, 5854, 5865, 5891, 5892, 6502, 6516½, 6817, 6567, 6602, 6612, 6642, 6679, 6686, 6687, 6708, 6709, 6718, 6738, 6757, 6785, 6798, 68 3, 6809, 6817, 6822, 6843, 6869, 6889, 6890, 6896, 6907, 6911, 6912, 7022, 7028, 7041, 7061, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7080, 7088, 7096, 7108, 7113, 7123, 7124, 7131, 7135, 7144, 7145, 7177, 7180, 7213, 7235, 7255, 7268, *Gouge* vs. *Churchill*, 7246, 7232, 6616.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2503, 1907, 1025, 2959, 2957, 1275, 1285, 1321, 1323, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1351, 1353. *Part II.*—Nos. 1350, 3258, 2352, 2922, 264, 306, 490, 502, 3380, 1034, 1226, 1228, 1280, 1232. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 2947, 1273, 613, 2863, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1210, 3590, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1250, 1256, 1260, 1262, 1266, 1268, 1274, 1282, 1284.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 680, 439, 633, 780, 881, 886, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 910, 911, 912, 913. *Part II.*—Nos. 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Nathan K. Mallet, indicted for manslaughter, the jury, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict of acquittal. The case occupied several days in trial, almost all the crew of the ship *Saracen* being called as witnesses, to tell their stories of the occurrence in which the Captain shot Dillon. Their testimony, to say the least, left it doubtful whether the Captain intended to fire the pistol or whether it went off accidentally, and the facts that the Captain was, at the time, endeavoring to prevent the mate from beating another of the crew, and that he declared when the pistol exploded that it was an accident, together with the fact that he had had no previous difficulty with any of the crew whatever, and proved a most excellent character, led the jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, to render a verdict of acquittal.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Maurice M. Gorman, mate of the ship *Mongolia*, was put on trial, charged with the murder of one of the crew of the ship, named Charles Brown, by striking him on the head with a belaying-pin.

One of the crew, named *Murphy*, testified that the ship was on a voyage from New-Orleans, and that, while going down the river, there was a difficulty between Gorman and Brown; that another of the crew was out on the bowsprit, with a block in his hand, and the mate ran out to kick him, but on the man's saying: "Don't kick me with this block in my hand," he refrained and came back saying, "You mustn't come aboard here, and put on French;" whereupon Brown spoke out that "nobody had come aboard to put on French;" the mate then seized Brown, and they had a clinch, in which the mate was knocked down, and Brown fell upon him; the mate then asked to be let up, and on being let up ran forward and got a pistol, and coming back struck Brown on the head with it, and then the Captain came up and separated them, the mate saying, "This is the ship *Mongolia* and my name is Gorman, and you'll find it out before you get to Liverpool."

About three weeks after they had another slight difficulty one night, and the next morning about 10 A. M., when Brown came from the wheel forward, the mate called to him to come and work on a mat when he got through forward. The man came and worked at the mats, and about 15 minutes after the mate came behind him with an iron belaying-pin, and struck him on the head, the man at the time being in a kneeling position. Not a word was exchanged, except that as Gorman struck, witness heard him say, "You son of a ——, you'll take a knife to me, eh?" The man fell right over when he was struck. The second-mate was called up, and the man was taken into the cabin, and some three days afterwards he died. After he was struck he was put in irons, and kept so for a short time. After the man died the mate was put in irons, and kept so during the rest of the passage.

Another of the crew testified to nearly the same facts; and further, that he saw blood on the deck where the man fell, and that shortly after the mate came out with a handful of bloody cotton, which he threw overboard.

Neither the Captain nor the second mate were called as witnesses. The only evidence for the defence was as to good character.

Mr. Smith, who appeared for the prisoner, urged that there was no evidence whatever that the man died from the effects of the blow, or what the character or effects of the blow were, and that there was no proof whatever of malice in the case.

The jury retired five minutes to 4 P. M., and returning at 5 o'clock, said that they found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

The E. A. Kinsman Case Concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Shipman.

The United States vs. *David S. Mills, Jose D. Pellrass et als.*—The above, which is generally known as the "E. A. Kinsman Case," has received very frequent notices in the papers, and severe comments on the alleged fraud have appeared in our columns based on *ex parte* statements.

The fraud charged was a conspiracy to defraud various marine insurance companies in this City.

Some persons connected with the Underwriters procured the arrest of the defendants in 1860.

The defendants have been under bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

On Saturday last, Mr. Dean, counsel for prisoners, moved for their discharge or the discharge of the bail, or that a speedy day be fixed for the trial.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, opposed the motion. But on Monday he came into Court and stated that after the examination of the evidence in the case, as three of his material witnesses had died since the indictment had been found, he could not convict, and therefore moved for a *nolle prosequi*, which motion was, of course, granted by the Court.

As a motion was made last June to compel the prosecution to bring on the trial or that bail be discharged—which motion was opposed by the Government and denied—and as more than eight months have intervened since that time, it is but just to the accused to say that the delay seems unreasonable.

Thus, then, ends the prosecution of this notorious case.

The Cheever Church War—The Case Approaching its End.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The People ex rel. Harvey et al. vs. *Hartt et al.*—This case, which has been reported on a score of motions within the past year and a half, now came on for trial on its merits. It will be remembered that the question to be decided is whether the relators or the respondents are, or rather *were*, entitled to the office of Trustees in the Church of the Puritans. The defendants objected to proceeding to trial, alleging that the case no longer involved any practical question, as the relators had abandoned the Society. The issue was a dead one, and there was no necessity for trying it. The relators, however, insisted upon their right to have the validity of the election under and by virtue of which the respondents claim to have been elected to the office of Trustees of the Church tested by the verdict of a jury.

The Court reserved the question as to the right or propriety of the trial of this issue of fact for future decision.

Elial F. Hall and B. K. Phelps for the relator; Edward Gilbert and Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondents.

The Corporation Counsel has No Time to Act as Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Gorham D. Abbot vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et al.*—This was a motion by defendant to substitute a new Referee in place of Hon. Greene C. Bronson, to whom the cause was some time since referred.

It appears that the action was brought to set aside a sale which the directors of the American Hard-Rubber Company had made of its patent rights and other property. The plaintiff is a stockholder in the Company. On a motion for an injunction, the Court held the sale void; whereupon the parties agreed to a decree that it should be referred to Judge Bronson to report the value of the property, and that if it was worth *more* than $120,000, (the price for which the directors sold it,) then the plaintiff should be entitled to take it back, on refunding the price; but if it was *not* worth more, he should waive his right.

It appears that Judge Bronson's engagements as counsel to the Corporation prevented him from accepting the appointment of Referee, hence the application.

After some discussion as to the person to be selected, the Judge took the papers.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis for the defendants.

Principal and Agent—In what Transactions the Agent may act for his own Benefit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *William M. Kasson et al.*—This was an action, in the nature of replevin, to recover possession of four railroad passenger cars from defendants, who were partners under the firm name of Kasson, Son & Co. It appeared in the pleadings that the plaintiffs made a contract with the Buffalo Car Company for 768 cars, to be built on the requisition of the plaintiffs, to be delivered to their order at the Car Company's works after they had been inspected, and upon two months' notice by plaintiffs. Afterwards an arrangement was closed between the plaintiffs and defendants, by which defendants were to transport rolling stock from various places in this and other States to Cincinnati for plaintiffs. The defendants claimed by their answer that under this agreement they were only to transport cars from *their yard* in Buffalo to Cincinnati; that the President of the Car Company sold defendants the four cars in question; that Kasson directed the four cars to be lettered the same as plaintiffs' were, as he expected to sell them to plaintiffs; that Kasson took the cars away to the defendants' yard and paid the freight on them. The action was tried in the Court below and a verdict given for plaintiffs.

The defendants appeal on the ground that the Car Company had a right to sell the cars as they did, and that plaintiffs had no interest in them or lien on them. That plaintiffs had no interest in the cars until delivery. That after delivery, plaintiffs were to pay for the cars on presentation of the certificate of inspection at plaintiffs' office in New-York. That the cars in question were sold and delivered by the Car Company to defendants, and paid for and removed by them to their yard, before the plaintiffs advanced or paid anything upon them. The main point of the respondents is that the relations, which the defendants held to them prevented them from purchasing any cars from the Car Company.

Decision reserved.

Luther R. Marsh and Wm. M. Evarts, for appellants; Jere. Loroque, for respondents.

Liability of Factors for Disobedience of Orders—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Bosworth.

Isaac M. Milbank et al. vs. *Alexander Dennistoun et al.*—This action, which was reported, as above stated, in the TIMES of Feb. 19, and which has been continued since, resulted in a dismissal of the complaint. The action was brought in 1847, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by an alleged breach of orders on the part of the defendants as factors for the plaintiff.

Edwards Pierrepont and James T. Brady for plaintiff; James Thompson and Lewis B. Woodruff for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Charles Kreitmayr *alias* Cameron, the pretended agent of Gen. Sigel, who has been successful in collecting a large amount of money from Germans, ostensibly for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers in the department of the army under Gen. Sigel, and who was convicted of petit larceny yesterday, was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary and fined $100.

Edward P. Perry, a boarding-house thief, was convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wolfe vs. *Goulard*—Order settled.

In the Matter of Petition of Directors of New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company for a Dissolution.—Order granted dissolving Company, and reference ordered to E. Leffingwell, Esq., to report suitable person to be Receiver.

Before Justice Barnard.

Taylor vs. *Taylor.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Read vs. *Moore et al.*—Motion to remove Receiver granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92⅞	50	Pac. M. St. Co...s30	93¾
5,000	do........b10	92⅞	218	do............	94
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅝	50	do........b10	94
5,000	do........b15	92¾	100	do........b20	94¼
11,000	do............	92¾	200	Erie Railway......	34¾
500	do............	93	300	do............	34½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85	100	do........b4	34¾
2,000	do............	85⅛	150	Erie Railway Pref	58¾
1,000	do............	85½	1000	do............	58⅝
33,500	Trea. 7 3-10 ₰ ct.		442	do............	59
	Notes......small	99⅝	800	do........b60	59¼
4,500	do......small	99½	100	do........b60	59½
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	96⅜	1400	do........b60	59⅝
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	96	50	do........b10	59
5,000	Ill. War L'n.b30	87	100	Reading R......b60	41⅜
500	do............	87½	100	do............	41¼
2,000	Ind. St. 2 1-2.....	56	100	do........b30	41¼
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.......	54¼
5,000	do........b30	60⅝	75	do............	54¼
11,000	Mo. St. 6s........	52¼	50	do........b10	54¼
10,000	do........b30	52⅛	50	do........b30	54⅜
6,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H.		50	do........b60	54⅝
	& St. J. R.......	62	400	M. S. & N. I. R. b30	24¼
5,000	Cal. St. 7s.......	86½	200	do............	24
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	104	100	do........b30	24⅛
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	84	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	72½	25	do............	47¾
1,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M	53	185	Panama R.........	117
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. S....b60	65
1,000	do............	89¼	50	do........b30	64½
1,000	do............	100	725	Cleve. & Pittsb'h R.	19
50	Bank of Commerce.	84¼	400	do............	18⅞
10	Ocean Bank......	75	100	do........b10	18½
20	Hanover Bank.....	70	200	do........b30	19
30	Irving Bank......	67	15	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	110
10	Continental Bank..	90	50	Galena & Chic. R..	67¾
14,178	American Gold..	102	150	do............	67⅞
6,100	do............	102⅛	15	do........s10	68
10,000	do......at 60.	102	20	Cleve. & Toledo R..	46¼
25,000	do......at 60.	102⅛	150	do........b30	45⅞
5,000	do......b30.	102⅛	100	do............	45⅝
15,000	do......b60.	102¼	300	do............	45⅝
5	New-York Cen. R..	83⅞	100	Chic. & Rock I. R..	56
50	do............	83⅝	50	do........b30	56¼
50	do........b30	83⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92⅞	200	Pac. Mail St. Co...	94
45,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92¾	50	do........s30	94
500	do............	93	50	do........s10	94
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85¼	50	do........b30	94
10,000	do............	85⅜	25	Erie Railway.......	34¾
500	Trea. 7 3-10 ₰ ct.		50	Erie R. Preferred..	59
	Notes......small	99⅝	12	do............	58¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60¼	100	do........b30	59¼
3,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	52⅛	150	Mich. Cen. R.......	54¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75.	108¼	100	do........b60	54⅝
7,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75...	96¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23⅞
1,000	M. C. 8 ₰ c. 1st m.		100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	47⅞
	sk. fd. con. bs....	103	200	do........s30	47¾
12	Continental Bank..	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64⅝
6,000	American Gold..	102	250	do............	64⅝
400	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	18⅞	100	do........b60	65
25	do............	18¾	100	do............	64¾

THURSDAY, March 6—P. M.

The market for Money continues to work with ease, though at the advanced rate of last week, 7 ₰ cent., on most of the demand loans to the Stock Brokers. The exceptions at 6 ₰ cent are on Government securities, in which there is a very large business going on by private sale. The transactions in this way of a single house, this forenoon, are reported at upward of $500,000, including some heavy purchases and sales of 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds at 99¼@99½ ₰ cent. The Funded Stock of 1881 has been taken at 92⅝@¾ for the coupon, and 92⅞@93 ₰ cent. for the registered issue. The offering of prime Merchant paper continues moderate, and select names are taken at 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The rates of Exchange are nominally firm for first-class Bankers' bills, the quotation being 112¾ ₰ cent. The movement in Gold, although more active for a day or two, does not vary materially from 102@102⅛ ₰ cent. The increased demand manifested yesterday is more than met by the receipt of $900,000 from California to-day. The market leaves off 102@102⅛ ₰ cent., and dull. The following is the statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compared with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, March 1.	$137,474,236	$107,974,499	$29,836,958	$5,363,944
Boston, March 3....	61,675,453	21,206,457	8,384,466	6,215,740
Phila., March 3....	29,393,356	18,541,190	5,881,106	2,343,496
Total........	$228,146,077	$148,724,146	$44,072,479	$14,924,177
Last week........	231,294,647	149,371,604	43,063,366	14,300,846
Last year........	200,735,386	123,049,967	44,228,340	17,409,717

The following are the quotations, to-day, for the Continental Exchanges, first-class bills:

Paris—60 days' sight ₰ dollar..........	5f. 2⅛c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₰ dollar..........	4f. 97½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₰ guilder....	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₰ marc banco....	37⅛c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₰ florin....	43⅛c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₰ rix dollar....	82⅞c.

The Stock market, with the exception of Government securities, is moderate in demand and steady in prices. Both buyers and sellers in speculation seem inclined to await further military news. There is some inclination on the part of the latter to run *short* of New-York Central and Erie, but the demand at the going rates is fully equal to the offering, and Central leaves off this afternoon at 83⅝@83¾ ₰ cent, as on yesterday. A large demand was shown for Erie Preferred shares, nearly 5,000 shares being sold through the day at 58¾@59 cash, and 59½ buyer 60 days. On the Western shares the changes from yesterday are not important. There is a small fraction lower on the closing quotations for Michigan Southern, Toledo and Rock Island, while Michigan Central and Illinois Central are firmer and ⅛@⅜ ₰ cent. higher than on Wednesday. In Cleveland and Pittsburgh the speculation took a downward turn and about 2,000 shares sold at 19@18¾ ₰ cent. The State stocks were steady on Missouris and Tennessees. Pacific Mail was also in demand at 94@93¾, while Panama is quoted ½@1 ₰ cent. lower. Late in the afternoon, the speculative list left off about as follows:

Central..............	83⅝	Michigan Southern..	23⅞
Erie................	34¾	Michigan Guaranteed	47⅞
Erie Preferred.......	58¾	Missouris...........	52⅝
Toledo..............	45⅞	Tennessees..........	60⅝
Rock Island..........	56	U. S. 6s, 1881......	92⅝
Michigan Central....	54⅝		

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he is prepared to pay, on the 1st of April prox., the Treasury notes issued under the act of December, 1857, and the sixty-day notes issued in 1861.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for February were:

1862............	[illegible]
1861............	[illegible]
Increase............	[illegible]

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was:

1862.	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North..............	2,369 08	33,404 08
Shipped South..............	9,859 13	98,977 00
Total..............	12,229 02	132,381 08
1861.	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North..............	4,120 11	[illegible]
Shipped South..............	14,574 09	[illegible]
Total..............	18,695 00	[illegible]

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company the fourth week of February were:

Fourth week, 1862..............	$16,427
Fourth week, 1861..............	14,419
Increase..............	[illegible]

The whole month shows $86,697 against $64,015 for February last year, which is the largest February increase since the road was completed.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for February were:

1862..............	[illegible]
1861..............	[illegible]
Increase..............	[illegible]

La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company shows the following annual statement of the proportion of earnings of each division:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Eastern Div.	$425,296 34	$503,631 27	$526,277 80	[illegible]
Western Div.	67,156 46	161,862 29	230,198 45	[illegible]
Total....	$492,453 80	$665,493 56	$756,476 25	[illegible]

The eleventh annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, shows that the receipts of the year 1861 were $493,549 98, and the losses and disbursements of all kinds amounted to $332,843 81, showing a surplus of $161,305 22, which has been added to the assets of the Company, which amounted to $1,174,800 40 on the 1st of January last.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $366,960; including $201,000 for Customs; payments, $964,582; balance this afternoon, $3,376,888.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exceedingly unjust article in one of the evening papers of the 5th inst., and copied in some of the other papers, may unnecessarily alarm holders of the securities of that Company, who do not know the real state of affairs. One year ago the Company were about $100,000 behind on their interest, with a floating debt and unsecured bonds, amounting, with accrued interest, to $3,060,189 39, at which time they issued the following proposition:

The debts which it is proposed to fund are River Line Bonds, now issued.....	$1,016,000 00
Liability to Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., and others, in River Line Bonds..	220,000 00
Bills payable..............	409,249 87
Four and a half years' accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1862..............	662,903 43
Total..............	$2,358,152 06
Dividend Bonds and unpaid dividends......	$621,369 74
Income Bonds..............	112,500 00
Four and a half years' accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1862..............	100,160 66
Total..............	$702,037 39
$2,358,152 06 funded at 40 per cent., gives..	[illegible]
702,037 39 funded at 30 per cent., gives..	[illegible]
Total..............	[illegible]

Other claims, not on the ledger, for damages of various kinds, will need to be provided for, and for this purpose the remainder of the issue will be reserved.

This proposition was made under the assumption that the earnings would be $1,000,000 which they proposed to use in the following manner:

The gross receipts of the Road are assumed to be..............		$1,000,000
Expenses of operation, including repairs..............	$565,000	
Annual rent to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company..............	35,000	
Annual interest on $2,155,000 mortgage bonds, payable in New-York..............	223,000	
Sinking Fund..............	50,000	
Interest on new bonds..............	72,000	
		[illegible]

It appears from this showing that the Road can pay $72,000 annually, after meeting the other necessary charges. This amount is 6 ₰ cent. on $1,200,000, and to this latter sum all the indebtedness must be reduced, in order to pay from its earnings ratably to all.

Under this arrangement nearly all the outstanding indebtedness has been funded, and on that not funded no interest is paid, so that the amount necessary to pay the whole interest is as follows:

First Mortgage..	$800,000	7 ₰ cent.	$56,000
Second Mortgage.	1,180,000	7 ₰ cent.	[illegible]
Third Mortgage..	1,164,000	7 ₰ cent.	[illegible]
Fourth Mortgage.	1,200,000	6 ₰ cent.	72,000—$292,880

The amount alluded to as "*secreted* under the head of leases and new work," is not secreted, but plainly stated in the President's Report, as follows:

"It now remains to give a statement of the operation of the Road for the past year, taken from the Receiver's books.

Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1860..............	$8,880 93
Receipts from freight..............	682,264 14
Receipts from passengers..............	376,938 48
Receipts from mail, express, rents, &c....	53,750 78
Total..............	$1,121,822 33

CONTRA.

Payments for expenses of operation.....	$616,335 48
Payments on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago lease..............	35,000 00
Payments interest on 1st mortgage b'ds..	65,730 00
Payments interest on 2d mortgage bonds.	129,225 00
Payments interest on 3d mortgage bonds.	123,235 00
Payments general interest and exchange.	6,780 89
Payments for new engines and cars......	18,041 21
Payments for new bridges..............	27,531 81
Payments for other expenses, not properly belonging to operating expenses.....	4,258 18
Assets in hands of Receiver, Nov. 30, 1861..............	45,585 16
Total..............	$1,121,822 33

The expenses were increased by a freshet last Spring which cost the road about $100,000, since which time the track has been raised so that it is not likely to occur again; but notwithstanding the interruption caused by the freshet, they earned between forty and fifty thousand dollars more than the amount necessary to pay all their indebtedness and establish their Sinking Fund of $50,000; whilst this year the earnings as already published show an increase in the first two months of $77,560 36 over the same period last year. The extract taken from the President's report stating that nearly one million is past due and secured on the road would be plain had the parties given the rest of the report where it explains that this refers to the first mortgage of $800,000, which is past due; but on which most of the holders have accepted a new sheet of coupons for ten years, at the end of which time that debt will be extinguished by the Sinking Fund; and there are no other bonds falling due before 1873.

The report of the Company is made out straight enough; but when parties take a portion of the President's report, and bring it up with part of the Superintendent's report, so as to make the same indebtedness appear twice against the Company, it is not surprising that they make it seem like a "Flemish account." ONE WHO KNOWS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY IN NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN yesterday transmitted a message to Congress, recommending the adoption of a joint resolution, to the effect that the Government will cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid. He enters into an argument to show how such a line of policy would deprive the rebels of the hope of ever getting the Northern Slave States to join their Confederacy. He also says that such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by National authority to interfere with Slavery within State limits. He closes with the solemn words: "In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject."

A bill was reported from the House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law, for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous, and to issue certificates of indebtedness similar to those recently authorized, to such creditors as prefer them. It further provides that the demand notes authorized in July and February shall be legal tender, the same as those authorized by the act approved on the 28th ult.

Our latest dispatches from Charlestown, on the Upper Potomac, state that the rebels have assembled in great force at Winchester, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. BANKS' army. They have completed formidable earthworks this side of the town, mounted with sixty pieces of artillery. Our forces occupied Bunker Hill on Wednesday, and that now forms the extreme western outpost. There was also some movement of troops yesterday, but its nature is not revealed. Skirmishing of pickets and small bodies of cavalry is common, but thus far no serious collision has occurred. The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being prosecuted vigorously, and it is believed that in ten days through connection can be made.

An arrival at Boston brings us intelligence from Ship Island to the 22d ult. Another valuable prize had been captured off Mobile. The large sidewheel steamer *Magnolia* attempted to run the blockade with 400 bales of cotton on board, but was intercepted by the gunboat *South Carolina*. The engineer attempted to blow her up, but the only damage done was to himself—he being killed by the escaping steam. A dozen oyster-boats had also been captured, with thirty-six prisoners. The health of the command at Ship Island is reported good.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following brief note: "If you will give publication to the *fact* that at New-Orleans, for miles, torpedoes and other destructive combustibles are concealed in the water, you may save many lives. I am recently from there, *and know it to be true.*

A letter received in Boston from on board the U. S. frigate *Colorado*, off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, states that the Pass is filling up fast, with the prospect that in another month or two the mud will effectually blockade it. There is scant two fathoms of water on the bar now. The battering ram *Manassas* has made its appearance at Pass à l'Outre two or three times, but her commander has not deemed it expedient to attack our vessels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, another petition in favor of making Gen. WOOL a full Major-General was presented by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York. Petitions were also presented in favor of emancipation. The Post-office appropriation bill and the Postal Money-order bill were reported back from the Post-office Committee, but not acted upon. A joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, his officers and men, was adopted. The bill in relation to the pay of members of Congress was debated, and an amendment adopted making the mileage twenty instead of ten cents. The Senate, at 1 o'clock, went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a bill authorizing the appointment of two Deputy Inspectors-General, was referred to the Military Committee. The report of the Conference Committee in regard to the payment of Western Claims was agreed to. The Senate bill providing for the organization of the Staffs attached to the divisions of the army was passed after considerable debate. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, relating to the abolition of Slavery. It will be found printed in full elsewhere. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee on the bill to regulate the franking privilege, and the Slavery question was debated by Messrs. PERRY, of New-Jersey, and DAVIS and BIDDLE of Pennsylvania. The debate was interrupted by Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, who defended Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS in the matter of the contracts made by him for the Government, and presented a statement from that gentleman, which was read to the House.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to promote the public peace on Sunday was introduced. It provides that nothing shall be sold on Sunday, excepting meat, milk and fish, and those before 9 o'clock in the morning. A bill to incorporate the Grand-street and Hoboken Ferry Railroad was introduced. STEPHEN BOGART is at the head of the list of corporators. The fare is limited to three cents. A petition was presented for the passage of a law to prohibit amendments to the Constitution. A bill to provide means for the payment of the awards for lands taken for the Canal Enlargement was reported favorably. A bill to compel all prisons in the State to keep United States prisoners was introduced. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole until the recess.

In the Assembly, an error in the tax bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, was explained by Mr. ALVORD. The method of ascertaining the value of real and personal property, should be at the price for which such property could be sold, *not* at a forced sale or at auction. The word "not" is omitted in the bill as printed. Remonstrances were presented from the New-York Fire Department, against the proposed alteration of the law to regulate buildings. The Senate bill to amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, was referred to a Committee of five New-York delegates, of which Mr. CALLAHAN is Chairman.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., with the passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The treasure-list foots up $679,071.

From the Colombian States, the news continues favorable to MOSQUERA. On Jan. 19, Gen. GUTIERREZ, at the head of the Government forces, defeated and routed the Reactionists under Col. CANAL, in the State of Santander, near Circuta. MOSQUERA, with a large force, had gone to Antioquia to disperse the Reactionists there, and undoubtedly gained easy possession of Medellin, the Capital. In the State of Cauca, Col. ARBOLEDA sustained a decisive defeat at Silvia, on Jan. 11, losing a large number of officers. He retreated to Calibeo, where the Government forces had hemmed him in, and rendered his surrender a necessity. It was evident that these successes would render MOSQUERA'S Administration secure, and the monied men in Bogota had issued a manifesto offering him means to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. They also appealed to the disaffected to lay down their arms.

The steamer *John Hart*, sent out to perform the service of the new California Passenger Company on Lake Nicaragua, had been totally wrecked in a severe storm. Her captain and crew were saved, and returned to this port in the *Northern Light*.

The news brought by the *Northern Light* from South and Central America is interesting, but not specially important.

In Peru there was an apparent suspension of warlike preparations.

President ACHA had returned to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where he was received with great cordiality.

In Chili, the troubles with the Indians had not been fully settled. The popularity of President PEREZ continues undiminished.

Gen. MITRE seemed to have gained complete control of all the States belonging to the Argentine Confederation, and was establishing Governments for them.

On Jan. 11, President GUARIOLA, of Honduras, was assassinated by PABLO AQUARCIA, an officer of his body-guard. Gen. Don FRANCISCO LOPEZ, with the clergy, was said to be implicated, and a number of arrests have been made. The Vice President, Don FRANCISCO CASTELLANOS, had assumed control of affairs, and no further trouble was anticipated.

Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua were quiet.

By way of San Francisco we have intelligence from the Sandwich Islands to Dec. 14. The general elections for representatives took place on Dec. 6. The contest in Honolulu was a hard one. There were 2,912 votes polled, and 13 regular candidates. Eight tickets were offered to the choice of the voters. In the absence of political party organizations, properly speaking, the two principal Church organizations furnished the bulk of the votes. Their strength may be stated as follows: Catholic vote, 1,259; Protestant, 829; outside, 999. Madame BISCACCIANTI was about to give a "farewell concert" at Honolulu.

The very boisterous weather experienced by the Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, on her last trip from Europe, while proving her admirable sea-going qualities, yet renders a few slight repairs necessary, causing her departure to be delayed from Saturday, the 8th inst., her regular day, to Wednesday the 12th inst., at 12 M., precisely.

A very large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in response to a call for the friends of emancipation. Hon. JAMES M. HAMILTON, son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, presided, and addresses were made by the President, Rev. Mr. CONWAY, CARL SCHURZ and others. The tone of the meeting was unanimously in favor of emancipation as a war measure. Letters, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, were received from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN and Rev. JOHN PIERPONT. A petition to the President was extensively circulated for signatures, advocating the emancipation policy to complete the work which the revolution began.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday approved the Metropolitan Health bill; opposed the appropriation of the Quarantine grounds for the purposes of public parks for Richmond County; petitioned the Governor to appoint one of the State Assessors from among the residents of this City, and passed resolutions highly eulogistic of Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., for his fearless advocacy of the Union cause in the British Parliament.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York was held last evening in the chapel of the University building. Sixty-five gentlemen had degrees conferred upon them by Chancellor FERRIS. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. VAN BUREN.

Last evening the New-York Sanitary Association held a meeting in Cooper Institute. After much discussion, several resolutions relative to the vaccination of children and prevention of small-pox were adopted, and laid over till next meeting for discussion.

The Ninety-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. WM. DUTTON, arrived here yesterday from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park Barracks. Col. DUTTON graduated at West Point, and in the same class with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The men, numbering nearly a thousand, are not yet armed, but will be before leaving, with the Enfield rifle.

Experiments are making at the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, New-Jersey, in casting bronze guns.

By a snow-slide from the slate roof of the public school building in Bayeaux-street, Poughkeepsie, on Weendsday last, four children were severely injured.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice JAMES, the noted case respecting the election of Trustees in the Church of the Puritans, and the title to that office, came on for trial. The Court reserved decision as to the question whether or not there should be a trial, the practical issues involved being already dead.

There was a large business done in Government Securities yesterday, chiefly by private sale at 92¼@92¾ for the 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and at 99⅛@99¼ ₩ cent. for 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The general Stock market was steady. Exchange, 112¾. Gold dull at 102@102¼ ₩ cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were a shade easier yesterday. Wheat was inactive, and somewhat nominal in value. A fair business was transacted in Corn, at steady rates. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Rio Coffee, Tallow, and Whisky, the latter at much reduced quotations. Cotton was in request, and was firmer. Sugars were freely purchased at full prices. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

THE SUICIDE OF SLAVERY.—The meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was very large and very much in earnest. Whatever in the remarks of the speakers was trenchant upon Slavery, as the source of all our national tribulation, found a vigorous response. While any palliative, or measures short of compulsory emancipation, more or less gradual, were either received in silence, or vehemently scouted. In the latter category was Mr. LINCOLN'S recent Message. The meeting certainly proves that the war has not diminished the Anti-Slavery sentiment of York, where Anti-Slavery sentiment has not been used to flourish hardily.

The President on Emancipation.

If proof were wanting of the patriotic ardor of the President for the peace and well being of the country, it would be found abundantly in the message sent yesterday to Congress. Mr. LINCOLN appreciates the infinite difficulty of the Slavery question. He evidently despairs of prostrating the institution by force of the war-power; he looks to its existence in full vigor, throughout the Gulf States at least, when the war shall have ended. The utmost reach of his practical dealing with the subject is to strip it of political influence in National affairs. To effect this capital object, there is certainly no way so sure as to destroy the identity of interest between Border Slave States and those at the southward; and this object the President's suggestion proposes to attain. It takes the form of a joint resolution submitted to the consideration of Congress. The possibility of one or more States discovering the impolicy of retaining slave-labor is assumed. To such the joint resolution offers pecuniary aid in the task of emancipation, by engaging to pay a sum prefixed for each enslaved negro set at liberty. This bounty the President evidently believes will turn the scale in favor of freedom. Satisfied of the good faith of the National Government in its professions of non-intervention in the legislation of the States, the States will be ready to look favorably upon a plan which, while it makes the merit of the act of emancipation their own, throws the cost elsewhere. And as the plan is adopted, one after another of the northerly Slave States will array themselves on the side of the free communities of the North.

In considering the Presidential project, a number of difficulties will no doubt suggest themselves to Congress. Any State disposed to part with its negroes will naturally offer them in the best market. The extreme South, in the supposition raised by Mr. LINCOLN that Slavery will there retain all its vitality, will compete with the North in the purchase of the discarded labor; and must of necessity offer prices which the North will be unable to pay. When peace shall be restored—always assuming the President to be right in regard to Slavery in the Gulf States—Kentucky will be able to get $130,000,000 for her negroes at the South, while the North, presupposing the round price of $200—the highest rate heretofore named, and considered practicable—would be able to offer only one-third of that amount. If by an act of gradual emancipation Kentucky is thus able at any moment to get the larger sum for her slaves, what temptation to the passage of such an act will be the offer of the smaller? Congress will also have to weigh well that incessantly recurring question, what shall be done with the negroes when freed? Their freedom in any border State will no doubt be followed by their expulsion. Even from Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN'S immediate State, the blacks are about to be expelled. Will it not be necessary for the National Government to provide also for their removal from the country, and their colonization and christianization in a new and distant home? And will not this cost, added to the other, constitute a total from which the country, already startled at the coming terror of war-taxation, will draw back appalled?

We fear that the Presidential plan will not achieve the good for which it is so patriotically designed. It will not induce any Slave State to discard Slavery; it will not, therefore, weaken any of the ties between the collective Slave States. It will offer no sufficient reason for departing, even in appearance, from the doctrine that, with Slavery in the States, the National Government has no concern whatever. It will be attended with an expense too overwhelming to be regarded favorably by a people who have already upon their shoulders the burden present and prospective of a debt of several thousands of millions—a burden placed there by Slavery. But let the plan have full discussion; let it also have full credit, as evidence that the Government contemplates no forcible interference with the institutions of any State, rebellious or loyal, and desirable good may grow out of it.

ONE DIFFICULTY DISPOSED OF.—If the rebels in this war had all acted as they all swore they would act, their conquest would certainly have been an appalling enough work. If every human being in the South, of both sexes, all colors, and all ages, had sternly resolved to fight to the death against the soldiers of the nation, and had carried out that resolution—if every regiment in JEFF DAVIS' service had battled till every man expired—if then the Home Guards had taken up the fight and ruthlessly and without exception sacrificed themselves on the altar of rebellion—if, as we advanced South, murderous sharpshooters and guerrillas had been concealed behind every tree, and bush, and rock—if the women, old and young, had met us with daggers, and the boys and girls with cleavers—if the negroes and mulattoes had taken up the horrid refrain and slaughtered our advancing soldiers without the slightest compunction—and if then the heroic remnant still unslain had, with DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL at their head, retired to the ultimate ditch as fast as they approached—it would certainly have gone rather hard with LINCOLN'S minions and with us.

All these things and many more of like kind, we were told by every orator and newspaper organ in rebeldom, would be carried into execution against our troops if they should dare to invade the South. In the face of all these threats, the nation prepared to give war to the rebels, and to "invade" the South. It was prepared even for these things, rather than see the Government of their fathers broken up by this atrocious rebellion. But, it seems, the forethreatening of the rebels, and the actual facts in the case, as we now find them, do not at all agree. Let Donelson be the commentary upon it; let our occupation of the City of Nashville illustrate it; let the cowardly flight from Columbus and Bowling Green, the ignominious route of PRICE, PIKE and MCCULLOCH, and the surrender at Roanoke, give it the lie; let the feet of ten thousand men remaining unassailed for three months on the soil of South Carolina, make that blustering State blush ever again to repeat it. A war with the Southern rebels we find is very much like every other war recorded in history. They fight, whip and get whipped; and the prospect is now good for conquering them without the realization of any such horrors as those they have depicted in such fine rhetoric. They have now got to the point of saying that if we do whip them, they will not stay whipped. But that difficulty, too, will in time pass away as easily as the more fearful one, of which we hope we have now heard the last.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

The intelligence from Mexico is interesting. According to the Vera Cruz correspondents of the two leading Cuban journals, there is a probability of peace being concluded between the Juarez Government and the invaders. On the 19th ultimo, the CONDE DE REUSS, Spain's representative, had an interview with Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the village of Soledad, and preliminaries were agreed on, which the Plenipotentiaries of England and France subsequently approved. The exact nature of the terms assented to was unknown when our authorities wrote, but the principal results of the conference were said to be that negotiations were to be opened at Orizaba for the settlement of differences; and that the allied troops were to occupy Orizaba, Cordova and Tehuacan, while the diplomats were at work, provided they were content to go back to their sickly quarters on the coast, should no pacific solution be attained. Such is the pith of our latest information from Mexico. Whether it reveals aught which would justify the sanguine anticipations of the Vera Cruz correspondents aforesaid, is somewhat questionable. Indeed it would be rather rash to assume that the interventionists have entered into these negotiations with honest intents. True, the *Eco de Europa*, the organ of the Allies in Mexico, asserts that the conduct of its patrons out there has been not merely honest, but actually magnanimous. "When the world knows," says this adulator, "the efforts which the Allies have used to give peace to Mexico, it will be filled with astonishment; when the Republic, which does not yet know it, knows it, it will be filled with astonishment and gratitude! Creditors pacifying the debtor; the strong begging of the weak; men of war making sacrifices for peace; armed Europe asking of a State, as it were unarmed, to consent to be happy through its counsel and its influence; these things were never before seen!" In a word, if we are to interpret the rhetoric of the *Eco* literally, the Powers which have combined against Mexico, are the most disinterested and philanthropic of nations. No selfish considerations, no ambitious yearnings, no hostile designs urged them to the enterprise, but feelings of sympathy, amity, and benevolence toward the Republic! The object of the expedition, the expedition itself, the seizure of Vera Cruz and its fortress, and every thought and act of the Allies, from first to last, savored of magnanimity! Yet how much more disinterested, how much more philanthropic, how much more magnanimous, would their conduct have been, had they practiced forbearance toward Mexico, not undertaken the expedition, and never thought or acted at all in the matter. In despite, then, of the *Eco's* panegyric, we maintain that the tortuous policy which the coalition has been pursuing in relation to Mexico, renders its honesty open to suspicion. To be negotiating for a compromise of differences with the JUAREZ Government, and, at the same time, to be plotting in Europe for the overthrow of that Government, and the establishment of a monarchy on its ruins, does certainly seem extremely like perfidy. This simultaneous diplomacy on the part of interventionists for purposes the most opposite, cannot surely be sterling in both cases. Either they must design to humbug the Mexican President, to amuse, until prepared to crush him; or they must not really mean to confer on the Austrian Archduke, the crown which they have offered him. They cannot possibly be acting in sincerity and good faith with the two personages, and as they can have no conceivable motive for trifling with MAXIMILIAN, it can be no great breach of charity to conclude that the Republican Magistrate is the victim.

A CHANCE FOR OUR BLOCKADERS.—If our blockaders along the Southern coast keep a bright look-out these days, some of them will have a chance to take no less distinguished a prize than Mr. Commissioner YANCEY. It is true, our jolly tars, who are now filling their pockets with the prize-money of numerous captured galleons, might be disposed to turn up their noses at the limited "loot" they would derive from the sale of the cargo in question. Nevertheless, we pray them not to slacken their vigilance on that account; for the whole country has a most especial interest in this capture.

Mr. YANCEY, as our readers already know, tired of waiting British recognition, especially after his late terrible snubbing, resolved to return to plantation life in Alabama, and on his way stopped at the nice little island which the rebel leaders have so often promised to hitch to the trimphal car of the Confederacy. At Havana he embarked on board a Confederate schooner, taking the precaution previously to his departure, we are told, "to crop his long white hair," and adopt other little deceptive disguises, in which his Confederate associations, not to mention his diplomatic career, would make him quite *au fait*.

This schooner, the *Wide-Awake*, sailed from Havana eight days ago, and though giving out Matamoras as its destination, it was perfectly well understood that the design was to attempt the blockade at some point on the Atlantic coast. Unless, therefore, our blockaders emulate the example of the sleepy squadron at Beaufort, which allowed the *Nashville* to give them the slip, we ought presently to hear that the *Wide-Awake* has been nabbed. Those who read the revelations of rebel diplomacy in England, which we published a few days ago from the English "Blue Book," will hardly wonder that the head Commissioner should have shaken British dust off his indignant feet, and sought, at whatever personal risk, to reach the happy soil of the Confederacy. Diplomatically speaking, YANCEY'S mission has been a fearful fiasco. From their coyn of vantage in Half Moon-street the three Commissioners have sent forth manifesto after manifesto, of a vastness of design and a ponderosity of execution, that give one a lively realization of the Infinite. But after ten months assiduous knocking at the door in Downing-street, they get no more than the poor satisfaction that Lord JOHN puts his head out of the window and unceremoniously tells them to begone, as he "can hold no communication with them."

Nevertheless, while it is quite evident that in an embassadorial sense YANCEY'S occupation is gone, we cannot commend his individual wisdom in returning to the sinking ship at the very time the rats are beginning to abandon it. There is probably to-day not one of the Confederate leaders, from DAVIS down, that does not think with a sigh of envy of the happy few, like MASON, SLIDELL, EUSTIS, ROST, MANN and (until he came back) YANCEY himself, who, under the pretext of awaiting recognition, are safely quartered in the European Capitals, far away from the wrath to come.

Botts and Faulkner.

A Nineteenth Century Plutarch is wanted to draw whatever parallel there may be between JOHN MINOR BOTTS and CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER. BOTTS has been arrested on his Virginia farm, and placed in a Virginia prison. FAULKNER has been released from his Boston prison, and has been visiting his Virginia farm. Both gentlemen have been Union men, with a difference. The Unionism of BOTTS has been of a sturdy, consistent type, keeping the unalterable tenor of its way through all the vicissitudes of party, denouncing on the one hand the extravagances of Abolitionism, and, with even more eloquence and fervor denouncing the even more dangerous heresy of secession. He was in fact a Henry Clay Whig who survived himself. No allurements of the Jeff. Davis school have availed to draw him from his retirement into the active support of the rebellion. No terrorism has compelled him to revoke one loyal principle. His last audible word was for the Union. Then he was silent.

Mr. FAULKNER, when young and ingenuous, started in political life an antagonist of Slavery. In the Virginia House of Delegates of 1832, his picture of the evils connected with that industrial system was painfully truthful, startling, graphic. GARRISON never uttered a more tremendous philippic against negro servitude. To those whose only hope of emancipation in the Northern tier of Slave States was grounded on the spontaneous movement of the people, directed by some gallant and generous leader, FAULKNER appeared momentarily as the coming man, who was to take the Old Dominion, at least, out of the house of bondage. The dream was futile. The impulse of the young reformer was evanescent. The ardent Anti-Slavery orator was soon identified with the most cool-blooded slavery propagandists, and all his affiliations with party, from that time, were governed by the determination to expand and perpetuate the evils he had drawn with the life-like touch of a master. The political life of FAULKNER has since been a succession of devotional services to the revolutionary demon of Slavery. To all the preliminaries of insurrection, which for ten years prior to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, had been in course of preparation, he was an assenting party, and had his reward in the most brilliant mission in the gift of the National Government. Had he been a shrewd man, as he had been a keen, self-seeking politician, he would have utilized his absence in Europe, at the moment when the rebellion broke forth, by maintaining a strict neutrality. He had, at least, the merit of not betraying the Government he represented. He left his embassy, returned to Washington, rendered a faithful account of his mission; was arrested and committed to Fort Lafayette as a suspected traitor. So careful, however, had been his course, that nothing beyond suspicion was entertained against him. There was no allegation of overt acts. He was released and went to Virginia. Since his return, he has been persistently reticent. It was only when an accusation of loyalty to the National Government was urged against him, on the strength of a lying rumor, that the Ex-Embassador threw off the mask, and declared himself as big a traitor as the hugest of them. At the very moment when BOTTS is presented to the world as steadfast through all reports in his allegiance to his Government and country, FAULKNER presents himself to the world as dishonest and disloyal.

We must, at least, give the new-fledged rebel credit for a certain disinterestedness. When a captive in Fort Warren, solicitous of discharge, he distinctly declared that his only reason for declining the prerequisite oath of allegiance was, that the swearing would cost him his estates in Northeastern Virginia, then held by the rebels. Those estates are now held by the troops of the Union, and it is now that the owner avows his latent treason. Is his avowal thus timed because he rather trusts the clemency of the North than the vengeance of the expiring but desperate rebellion?

JEFF'S MAINE LAW.—By an odd coincidence the journals of all the cities of the South, from Richmond to New-Orleans, have of late commenced a very lively crusade against whisky. It is really instructive to observe the dead earnestness with which these converts to the doctrine of Father MATHEW iterate the old stock arguments for teetotalism. And from their own showing there is a call for dead earnestness; for the picture they draw of drunkenness at the South, and especially in the Southern armies, is of the most intense and horrible kind. The holy JEFF. was indeed able to report in his late message that "a tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people;" but he might have added that it was accompanied by a tone of still more earnest potation. It appears that the presence of the rebel army in Virginia has caused no less than two hundred new distilleries to spring up in the State within the past six months. A Richmond journal says that in that city "drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows." And it was one of the most curious developments we have yet had that when the Union army entered Nashville the other day, their advent was hailed by Mayor CHEATHAM solely on the ground that it would give him power to put an end to the whole[illegible] that was playing the devil with the city.

Finding moral suasion of no avail, the authorities at Richmond have recently ventured on prohibitory measures, and JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent proclamation of martial law for the capital and its environs for ten miles, forbids all distillation and sale of spirituous liquors, "*on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.*" This, of course, is only resorted to as a measure of desperation, but it is hard to conceive that he could have realized its full scope when he ventured to adopt it. It is safe to say that without whisky the rebellion never could have been set on foot. It has had a prime influence in forming the social habits of the South, and without it, it would have been impossible to "fire the Southern heart."

Indeed, both in its origin and in its characteristics there are a thousand aspects of the Rebellion that look like nothing but a drunken orgie. Now, has JEFF. DAVIS considered the effect of taking away this main stay of his cause? Has he reflected that there may be an appeal from Secesh drunk to Secesh sober, and that the result may be a reversion of the "cause"? We confess we shall look with a half-amused interest at the effect of JEFF'S new Maine Law legislation.

Vandalism of the Rebels.

While the British Press is so ticklish respecting our temporary closing up of the port of Charleston, and others, with sunken vessels—while British humanitarians, led on by the London *Times*, are asserting that this civil war is brutalizing at least one of the belligerents—meaning the North, of course—it is curious to notice that, up to the present time, we have not seen, from the same quarter, any denunciation of the atrocious actions which have disgraced the Southern armies and people ever since the commencement of this struggle.

But however blind these partisan papers may have been, so long as they thought they could successfully throw dust into the eyes of the English public, and get up a false sympathy for the South by extolling their practices and denouncing ours—the day for such attempts is gone by. Fact after fact is developed by each mail to the thinking masses of England, conveying irresistible proofs, not only of our power, but of the inherent justice of a cause they so little understood; the magnanimity with which we are prosecuting and have always prosecuted this war; and the barbarous vindictiveness which has, on the contrary, branded every step of our adversaries.

If any doubts ever existed as to the truth of the latter statement, the most conclusive evidence is being afforded by the rebels in almost every paper that reaches us. It is only a few days ago that forty-two National officers and privates were *poisoned* at Mudtown, Arkansas, by eating provisions which the traitorous villains had left behind them on evacuating that place—a deed that can find a parallel only in the annals of the Italian Borgias. Their cruel treatment of our brave fellows taken in battle is patent to the world. Not only were they subjected to every species of indignity and insult, but were shut in the prisons of Richmond for merely presenting their heads at the windows. As to their treatment of non-combatants, and the ruin and devastation which follow their footsteps everywhere, go see the condition of the inhabitants in any locality whence, after a long occupation, the rebels have been driven by our forces. The blasted forest trees, after the visitation of a devasting swarm of locusts, could never present a scene of greater desolation.

We could swell, to any extent, the long catalogue of crimes actually perpetrated by the rebels, contrary to all rules of warfare among civilized nations, and dilate upon the bloody suggestions constantly emanating from them, the intentions of which are, fortunately, not always carried out, merely on account of their inability to fulfill them. The destruction of railway bridges, everywhere, even against the earnest protest of the inhabitants; the suggestion of Cuba to the women and children of Georgia to set fire to their homes; the black flag threatened to be hung out in places that they have to vacate ignominiously, at the first approach of our armies, are all indisputable proofs, not only of the ferocity and cruelty which animate our enemies, but also of their impotence.

But if the apologists of Southern traitors in England have hitherto had no eyes nor ears for these things, perhaps they will have to be aroused by the steps now under serious consideration, not only among the people of the South, but actually in their bogus Congress. This is nothing less than *the burning of the entire cotton and tobacco crop of the South!* If the humane old ladies of Printing-House-square could swoon away at the thought of our stepping up a few rat-holes with stones, which we can at any time remove, how will they relish this wholesome destruction of the fruits of the earth, willfully and designedly perpetrated to force starvation upon the manufacturing classes of Europe?

We find, in recent intelligence from the South, that a meeting of the cotton and tobacco planters was held at the City Hall, Richmond, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. Not only that, but, in the reports of their so-called Congress, we find that Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, presented a resolution in the Senate at Richmond, on the 25th February, to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of taking possession and control by the Government of all the cotton, tobacco and other products within the limits of the Confederate States, with a view to the destruction of said products, or any portion thereof, whenever the same may be threatened with capture by the enemies of the country; and that said Committee report as soon as possible, by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting upon this truly civilized and enlightened proposition, treats its readers to the following remarks:

"Preparations for the destruction of these two articles cannot be too speedily made. If Congress does not act, an order from the War Office to all the military authorities of the Confederacy should at once be given, requiring them forthwith to take steps for insuring the destruction of these articles. *If the selfish policy of foreign Governments leads them to seek their own interests, by virtually aiding in our ruin, let us show them that, if fall we must, we will fall not unavenged, but* CAN AND WILL SPREAD RUIN OVER THE EARTH!"

It is, of course, impossible to tell whether

the satanic spirit, manifested in the foregoing paragraph, is to be taken merely as the maniacal raving of an irresponsible newspaper, or as a true indication of the feeling existing in the South, and which may shortly break forth in corresponding actions. All we do say is that any scheme more diabolical or suicidal never yet entered the most frenzied imagination. Such a step, on the part of the Southern leaders, would put them beyond the pale of humanity. One general yell of execration would greet them from every corner of the civilized world; mankind would stand appalled before the naked deformity of the monster that was aspiring to overthrow liberty in this hemisphere, and, so far from wishing to impede us in our efforts to overthrow it, would call aloud for its total and immediate extinction.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendments to the New-York City Charter—Dividing the State into Congressional Districts—Reducing Fares on the City Railroads, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities had a session yesterday afternoon upon the proposed amendments to the City Charter. The advocates of the amendments said something in their favor, but in addition presented so modifications of the proposed printed amendments that but little progress was made. It was suggested that the gentlemen get their proposed modifications printed and present them in an intelligible shape to the Committee to-day, when they will give the subject another hearing. There is prospect of an interesting discussion at that time.

The Select Committee upon the Apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, under the change demanded by the census of 1860, are busily employed at that business and will make their report before many days. Old districts will be unchanged wherever it is practicable, and where changes are necessary, they will try to make them as satisfactory to the citizens of those districts as possible.

The Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon were in session upon the bill introduced by Mr. CORY, of New-York, to reduce the fares upon the City Railroads, but at the request of all parties the whole thing was adjourned until next Tuesday (March 11) without action.

Mr. MCLEOD this morning attempted to get unanimous consent to introduce a bill incorporating the Commercial Association of New-York City. Mr. LOWREL also tried to obtain leave to introduce his bill, noticed the other day, to provide for laying railroad tracks in the streets, lanes and avenues of the City, and for running cars thereon. Both motions failed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. A bill appropriating money to repair the locks upon the Oneida Canal elicited considerable debate, involving the whole question of supporting the lateral canals of the State. No conclusion was reached. A bill authorizing the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to pay families of volunteers, her floating debt and for other special purposes, was passed to a third reading; also, the bill exempting the real and personal property of the Vassar Female College from taxation, after a spirited debate. The final vote shows that a liberal policy toward educational institutions prevailed, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the members.

In the Senate, the People's College bill was amended somewhat and passed to the third reading. They were likewise employed almost exclusively upon local bills of no especial interest. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 9.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to promote the public peace on Sunday. It prohibits the sale of anything on Sunday except meat, milk and fish, and these before 9 o'clock in the morning; makes the violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $50 for each offence.

Mr. CORNELL introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand-street and Hoboken Ferry Railroad. The corporators are: Stephen Bogart, James L. Berrien, Wm. K. Mead, Nicholas Brandt, Frederick Groote, Wm. C. Porter, Henry P. West, James Callahan Wm. E. Thorn, Moses Curry, and John D. Jackson The track is to be laid from the East River, at Grand-street or Division-avenue, and is to run through Grand, Crosby, Broome, Clark, Spring, West, Watts, Sullivan, Grand and Canal streets to the Hoboken Ferry. The fare is limited to three cents.

A petition was presented prohibiting amendments of the Constitution.

The bill to provide means for the payment of the awards for the lands taken for the canal enlargement, was reported favorably.

Mr. PRUYN reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to appropriate $10,000 to the Troy University.

The bill to grant $10,000 to the People's College was amended so as to take the money out of the general fund, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to compel all the prisons of the State to keep United States prisoners.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to amend the law relating to Assignors' and Administrators' fees.

The remainder of the session was taken up in consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

Recess.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. BAILEY, by consent, reported favorably the bill to require the admission of United States prisoners in State and county prisons.

The bill to provide for the more speedy payment of soldiers now in the service of the United States, now in the State, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to appropriate $20,000 to the Commissary Department and keepers of arsenals.

The bill to prevent the traffic in swill-milk was considered in Committee of the Whole and adopted. The Assembly bill was substituted for the Senate bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. ALVORD explained an important error in the Tax bill as reported in Section 27. The method of ascertaining the value of real and personal property should be at the price for which such property would be sold at a forced sale, or at auction. The word "not" was omitted. It should read, "not at the price, &c."

A large number of remonstrances were presented by Mr. MADDOX and others, from the New-York Fire Department, against the alteration of the law to regulate buildings.

The bill to amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department came from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill was referred to a Committee of five New-York delegates.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. CALLAHAN, MCLEOD, OLVANY, WARD and BRULE.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. NEHER, by consent, introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the tax bill before Congress submits the proposition that the different States be alloted their apportionment of the public debt, to be collected in their own way through their own channels. Laid over.

The annual appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length. Progress was reported.

The bill to provide a more speedy payment of the soldiers mustered into the service of the United States who are in the State, was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School act.

The bill to provide for closing the Canal enlargement, and to reduce the number of engineers, had progress. Adjourned.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, March 5.

The Constitutional Convention to-day discussed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes emigrating into this State, and prohibits them the right of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the article, which was adopted by sections.

The report was then submitted and concurred in Yeas, 45; Nays, 13.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening the celebrated comedian, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, takes his farewell benefit at this theatre, being the last night but one of an engagement which has now run through ten weeks. He presents a bill of unusual attraction, comprising three pieces: "Paul Pry in New-York," first time here, "Toodles," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

AN EMANCIPATION MEETING.

Cooper Institute Crowded---A Son of Alexander Hamilton in the Chair.

Speeches by Carl Schurz and Rev. Mr. Conway.

Letters from Senators Sumner, Wilson and Wilmot, and Rev. John Pierpont.

Responsive to an extensively advertised and numerously signed call, Cooper Institute was crowded with a highly respectable audience last evening Among the distinguished citizens present, and serving as officers, were Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Wm. Hague, Prof. Lieber, Gerrit Smith, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Prosper M. Wetmore, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Sigismund Kauffman, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Edgar Ketchum, Horace Webster, LL. D., Charles King, LL. D., Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds, Ethan Allen, Hon. H. B. Stanton, and others of equal prominence.

Mr. J. MCKAY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman, a son of one of the distinguished founders of the Government of the United States, Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Mr. J. B. RICHARDS then read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries who had been requested to officiate.

The chairman, Mr. HAMILTON then proceeded with his address. He said that as Slavery endangers the national life, the Government has a right to abolish it. [Applause.] In conclusion he said: "the people of the loyal States have, with unequaled patriotism, devoted their lives to the service of the country. The Government, through its various departments, has formed an army and navy of vast proportions and the most efficient character, with a promptness and skill most honorable to them, now let the people require that this accumulated power shall be used, not only to crush out armed rebellion, but its malignant cause. [Uproarious cheering, long continued.] Your military and naval forces with rapid blows are destroying the military power of your enemy, but unless the last blow that is struck strikes off the fetters of the slaves, the work of restoring the Constitution and the Union will be a mockery. [Geat applause.]

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., then read a number of letters that had been received from distinguished gentlemen not able to attend.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, A. M., March 3, 1862

MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for your invitation, this moment received. Would God that I could be with you on the 6th, but I cannot, without more expense of money and muscle than I can afford.

So, since I cannot *spirit* my *body* so far, I *embody* my *spirit* in "these few lines," which pray read to the meeting, instead of a *longer*, but not a *stronger*, speech from Your obedient servant,

JOHN PIERPONT.

To J. MCKAYE, Esq.

This fratricidal war
Grows on the poisonous tree,
That God and men abhor—
Accursed *Slavery.*
And God ordains that we
Shall eat this deadly fruit,
Till we dig up the tree,
And burn its every root.

LETTER FROM THE HON. PRESTON KING.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to attend a meeting of citizens of New-York who rejoice in the downfall of treason, and who are in favor of sustaining the National Government in the most energetic exercise of all the rights and powers of war in the prosecution of its purpose to destroy the cause of treason, and to express their views as to the measures proper to be adopted in the existing exigencies, to be held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of March 6, is received.

Slavery, and the influence it has exerted over the minds of so many of the people among whom it has existed, is the fountain of the treason against our republican institutions, and the cause of the extended insurrection that has subverted the constitutional Governments of so many States, and that is now waging war against the existence and unity of the Government of the United States.

Permanent security to the existence of Republican Government and to the peace of the country requires that the cause of the treason, as well as the treason itself, shall be overcome and extinguished, or placed at once under such control of law as will produce its extinction, and thus make certain that its power and influence to disturb the public peace can never be renewed. The whole power of the Government should be put forth, with prompt and persistent energy, to overcome by military force, and capture or disperse, the armed organizations of the insurgents, and to seize the persons of the ringleaders, that the penalty for treason may be inflicted upon them.

Every citizen who desires the perpetuity of Republican Government should give his hearty support to the Government in accomplishing these objects. I should be glad to be present at the meeting at the Cooper Institute, but public engagements here prevent me. Please to accept my thanks for your invitation. Very respectfully, PRESTON KING.

Mr. JAMES MCKAYE, Chairman Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Never, except when disabled by ill-health, have I allowed myself to be absent from my seat in the Senate for a single day, and now, amid the extraordinary duties of the present session, I am more than ever disposed to adhere to this inflexible rule. If anything could tempt me to depart from it, I should find an apology in the invitation with which you have honored me.

The meeting, which has been called under such distinguished auspices, is needed at this moment to rally the country to those true principles by which alone this great rebellion can be permanently suppressed. I should be truly happy to take part in it, and try to impart to others something of the strength of my own convictions.

It is only necessary that people should see things as they are, and they will easily see how to deal with them. This is the obvious condition of practical action. Now, beyond all question, Slavery is the great transcendent malefactor and omnipresent traitor—more deadly to the Union than all the leaders, civil or military, of the rebellion. Of course, therefore, if you are in earnest against this rebellion, you will not spare Slavery. And happily the way is plain—so that it cannot be mistaken.

Look now throughout the whole rebel territory, and you will not find a single officer legally qualified to discharge any of the functions of Government. By the Constitution of the United States, "members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." But these functionaries have all renounced their allegiance to the United States, and taken a new oath to support the rebel Government, so that at this moment they cannot be recognized as constitutionally empowered to act. But a State is known only through its functionaries, constitutionally empowered to act, and since these have ceased to exist, the State, with its unnatural institutions, has ceased to exist, or it exists only in the dead parchments by which its Government was originally established. The action of these functionaries was impotent to transfer its territory to a pretended Confederation. To destroy the State, was all that they could do.

In the absence of any constitutional authority in this territory, Congress must assume all necessary jurisdiction. Not to do so will be unabandonment of urgent duty. There are some who propose a temporary Military Government; others propose a temporary Provisional Government, with limited powers. All these concede to Congress jurisdiction over the territory; nor can this jurisdiction be justly questioned. But it seems to me clearly best that, on this important occasion, we shall follow the authoritative precedents of our history, and proceed as Congress has been accustomed to proceed in the organization and government of other territories. This will be simple. And, as to Slavery, if there be any doubt that it died constitutionally and legally with the State from which it drew its wicked breath, it might be prohibited by the enactment of that same Jeffersonian ordinance, which originally established Freedom throughout the great Northwest.

Accept my thanks for the honor you have done me, and believe me, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

JAMES MCKAYE, Esq., Chairman, &c., No. 82 Broadway.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your note requesting my attendance at a meeting to be held on the evening of March 6, of the citizens of New-York "who rejoice in the downfall of treason," and are ready "to destroy the cause of such treason," has been received. I regret that my duties here will not permit me to meet with the citizens of the commercial Metropolis of our country who will on that occasion respond to the summons of the eminent gentlemen who compose your Committee. I am sure your meeting will fully comprehend the duties of the hour, and utter the accents of patriotism and humanity.

Slavery, not content with stifling for years the voice of conscience and of reason, diminishing the spirit of liberty, scoffing at the faith and creed of the Republican Fathers, debauching political organizations, and dishonoring the public men of our age, has extinguished the patriotism of large masses in one section of our country, and impelled its supporters to raise the banners of a bloody insurrection.

To-day Slavery "has lifted up," in the words of GEORGE BANCROFT, "its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people—it has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our unity as a Republic." Shall we confront this "desperate and determined enemy of our national life" with uplifted "hand to strike a death-blow at our existence," with soft words and whispering humbleness, or shall we not rather, in the name of a periled country, by the strong hand of an outraged people, smite it down for ever?

Humanity, justice and patriotism all demand that the American people should never pardon the GREAT CRIMINAL that has raised the banner of revolt against the unity and authority of the Republic. The blood of our fallen sons demands that the Government for which they gave their lives should walk up to the verge of Constitutional power in inflicting condign punishment upon their murderer. The nation, imperiled by Slavery, should use every legal and Constitutional power to put it in process of ultimate extinction. To that end I would at once abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the BLACK CODE that dishonors the National Capital, tender to the loyal slaveholding States the treasures of the Federal Government to aid them in the work of emancipation, deal justly and liberally with the loyal men of the rebel States, but free the bondmen of rebels.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON.

To J. MCKAYE, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

LETTER FROM HON. DAVID WILMOT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of invitation to attend a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., has been received.

I am honored by your invitation, and would be pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and participate in the proposed meeting. My public duties will hold me here; and I can only respond briefly by letter to your kind invitation.

I heartily approve of the objects of the meeting, as set forth in the call. The honor and safety of the nation demand that the cause of this gigantic rebellion should be *forever* removed. This alone will give us peace and safety, honor and national respect. Slavery is the one, exclusive, and only cause of the rebellion and war through which we are struggling for national existence. It is now made clear to all that Slavery is the deadly foe of the Union—the implacable and eternal enemy of free Government. A truly free Government, founded upon justice and right, and appealing to reason and beneficent laws for support, never did and never can long exist in the midst of Slavery. God, in his providence, has placed Slavery within the rightful power of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate, because of the magnitude of the labors and duties cast upon us; we must meet and discharge our duties, as men in whose hands is placed the ark of human happiness and hopes. We must and will, if true to God, our country, and the race of mankind, now and forever destroy and wipe out from this nation the accursed institution of human Slavery.

The slaveholder, by his treason and rebellion against the Constitution, and by the war he has forced upon the Government for self-preservation, has wholly absolved us from all constitutional and political obligations to treat his unnatural claim of property in man with any toleration whatever. When the traitor is forced by arms from his purpose to destroy the Constitution and Government, he cannot, the moment he is defeated in his wicked purpose, plead the Constitution he made war to overthrow as the shield and protection for his forfeited rights of Slavery. It is the right and duty of the nation to protect itself, now and in the future. We must make sure against another rebellion, greater than the one now upon us. The national life must be preserved, by applying the knife to the cancer that is eating the very substance and life of the nation. The nation must make a proclamation of freedom to the slaves of every traitor; and, as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders for the temporary loss incident to the speedy emancipation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot do with honor or safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right, instantly and at once, to uproot and eradicate forever any local institution, law, custom, usage, that puts in imminent peril the national life. We have a right to kill Slavery, that the nation may live. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. WILMOT.

JAMES MCKAYE, Chairman of Committee.

The Chair announced that Judge EDMONDS would read the resolutions, but as the Judge complained of a cold, Mr. MCKAYE read them, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our nationality and democratic institutions are founded upon the idea that "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," whatever tends to weaken and destroy the vital force of this idea in the popular heart constitutes the most dangerous and fatal enmity to the real unity, true peace and glory of the nation.

Resolved, That national unity does by no means consist alone in the conservation of territorial domain, but in identity of idea and affection. In the heart of no people can a genuine love of liberty and the rights of human nature coexist with a toleration of Slavery. Slavery is treason to the fundamental idea of our national existence, and the war but its necessary and legitimate effect. In the present imminent crisis, he who seeks to maintain Slavery becomes thereby the abettor of the great treason.

Resolved, That in the present extreme exigency brought upon the country by Slavery, we hold the right of the National Government to destroy that sole cause of all our disasters, not only to be clearly within the Constitution, but to be imperatively demanded by it:

First—Upon the ground that its existence is wholly incompatible with national self-preservation. Either the nation must die or Slavery must.

Second—Because the rights and powers conferred by the laws of war upon all sovereignties, and under our system of delegated power, primarily upon the President and Congress, constitutionally require its destruction as the only effectual means of ending the conflict and reëstablishing permanent national peace and prosperity.

And lastly and preëminently, because the supreme jurisdiction of the national Constitution over all the territories now occupied by the rebel States must be held to be exclusive of the traitorous rebel authorities therein established, by virtue of which alone Slavery now therein exists, and that wherever the Constitution has exclusive jurisdiction it ordains liberty and not Slavery. This is the very ground upon which the people placed the present Administration in power, and in derogation of which the rebels wage their war.

Resolved, That while Slavery remained upon its own ground good citizens might deem themselves bound by a just respect for the national Constitution to refrain from dealing with it as in its own nature it deserved. But since its masters have begun a war for its triumph and the subjugation of our National Government and free institutions, we deem it our supremest duty never to make peace with or cease our conflict with it until it shall be extirpated from the whole land.

Resolved, That we entertain no jot of hatred or hostility toward the great body of the people of the rebel States; and, therefore, while we stand ever ready to welcome them to a loyal reunion under our glorious National Constitution, in the words of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, we desire "that the happiness of the people of these States may be made complete under the AUSPICES OF LIBERTY," and not utterly and forever rendered impossible by the reinstitution of Slavery; we repudiate, therefore, and utterly repel the idea that the property and blood of the loyal people of the Free States are to be wasted without result, in the suppression of the military power of the rebels, in order that the Capitol may in the end be surrendered into the hands of the conquered traitors, and the National Government be again put under the heel of the slave barons.

Resolved, Therefore, that amid the varied events which are occurring during the momentous struggle in which we are engaged, it is the duty and the interest of the Government and the people to adopt and to advocate such measures as will insure universal emancipation, and thus complete the work which the Revolution began.

SPEECH OF MR. CONWAY.

REV. Mr. CONWAY was introduced, and congratulated the audience on the inauguration of this movement. He did not think the people were to be kept back by red tape, "or any other man." [Laughter and applause.] He believed that Virginia had had mines of untold gold to work on, what had it done? It had managed to raise nothing but malaria, yellow fever and ague. It had trained up a generation of pigmies like WISE and PRYOR. [Laughter.] There was not one man of average intellect in the State, except, perhaps, JOHN MINOR BOTTS; and when they do get a man in their clutches they hang him, like old JOHN BROWN, or imprison him, like JOHN MINOR BOTTS. [Laughter and applause.] Having thus killed off the men, blighted the land, and raised 100,000 people who could not read and write, that handful of slaveholders of our country claimed that they should be protected, though the *habeas corpus* should be struck down and our soldiers killed on the battle-field. On what meat had this Cæsar fed, that it had grown so great? It was not JEFF. DAVIS that was the arch-rebel, but Slavery. [Applause.] This meeting was needed, not only by the country, but would be gladly welcomed by the President.

A VOICE—I'm afraid not.

He had been present recently at a conversation in the presence of the President, and the President had not let drop one word to indicate that he believed there was any constitutional difficulty in the way. [Applause.] The President believed that the people of the North were not prepared for emancipation.

A VOICE—That's it.

When the heart of the people began to work, the Administration would be found all right. It was a question whether the Government should put down the rebellion by blood-shed or Slavery-shed. [Applause.] If they did it by Slavery-shed they would not need much bloodshed. [Applause.] Yet our armies were marching South. He would not say, "He who fights and runs away," &c., for that would be inappropriate; but he would say,

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

If we could only get ultimate freedom out of this rebellion, it would be worth all it cost us. [Applause.] But there were some things that the people of the West did not like about the war. They did not like to see their Generals take a fort, and the second thing he does to be the returning of twelve fugitive slaves. [Cries of "Shame."] That was the case of Fort Donelson. ["Shame."] The Government had not allowed one man to be free—either the slave of a rebel or any one else. The West wants the Mississippi, but it didn't want to sit forever on the banks to see that it don't run away. We must occupy the land, and hold fast on it after we get it. No Northern men could hold Beaufort or New-Orleans in the Summer. [Applause.] They might employ negroes to do it, but that would be flat John Brownism. [Laughter.] Mr. CONWAY gave a significant story of the scotching of an escaped anaconda at Summerfield, Mass., remarking that the man who killed it was not a member of the Government, and concluded with an eloquent peroration, amid great applause.

The Chair announced that the next speaker would be Hon. CARL SCHURZ. The name was received with tumultuous cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ.

He had not, he said, come there to plead the cause of a party; it was doubtful whether he belonged to any; he had not come to flatter the multitude; he would speak the truth as he understood it. He asked them to listen to him as one patriot listens to another. Eighteen months ago most of them did not suppose the South would rebel, nor did the South suppose the North would resist. But the rebellion had assumed the largest proportions. It presented a twofold problem—first to put down the rebellion and then to restore the Union. As to the first he would say but little. Although the North had been successful, the South had great territory to fall back upon. The nearer we approached to victory, the greater were the proportions of the restoration of the Union. When despotic Governments put down rebellion, they can restore the old state of things; but our case was different. If our Government, after suppressing the rebellion, should sustain itself by force, it would act in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Government. The restoration means the restoration of the individual liberty, in all its parts. The rebellion was not a momentary whim—it was a thing of long preparation and logical development. When the slave power found it could not rule in the Union it attempted to get out. Mr. SCHURZ then called attention to the fact that only slaveholders were seeking to overthrow the Government. He thought it strange that, while slaveholders were seeking to overthrow the Constitution, there was such a disposition to construe the Constitution so strictly in their favor. He thought Slavery had already received its death-blow, and as an Anti-Slavery man he might be satisfied, but he was unwilling to see the Union destroyed in uprooting Slavery. He was in favor of gradual emancipation—in a constitutional manner. It would not be disputed that Congress had power over Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the ship-yards, and he would have it abolished there first. He would also have the General Government compensate all slaveholders who would consent to a reasonable scheme of emancipation. Mr. SCHURZ then presented the dangers through which the Government would probably pass, if this rebellion was brought to a close, and the source of it not destroyed—particularly the dangers from foreign interference, when it was known that our worst enemy was in our midst. He also very eloquently portrayed the glorious career of the Republic, provided we met this question now, and settled it forever.

Mr. S. was loudly applauded throughout his lengthy and eloquent address. Although the hour was late—nearly 10½ o'clock,—yet the entire audience remained to the close.

The resolutions that were read in the early part of the meeting, were proposed for adoption, which was done unanimously.

Just as the Chairman was putting the motion for adjournment, the President's message on the subject of emancipation was received and read by Mr. SCHURZ. It was received with great applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF SCHOONER VOLUNTEER.

The British schooner *Labrador*, Capt. DAVIS, arrived yesterday from Ponce, P. R., reports, Feb. 26, lat. 37° 50', long. 72° 50', spoke British schooner *W. Stairs*, from New-York, bound to St. Domingo, and took from her Capt. BROWN and crew, five in number, of schooner *Volunteer*, of Millbridge, from Ponce, P. R., for Boston, abandoned at sea. Capt. BROWN reports, Feb. 24, lat. 37° 50', long. 72° 50', experienced a heavy gale from northwest, during which shipped a sea, which stove in deck, carried away rudder and wheel, rendering the vessel unmanageable, when the British schooner *W. Stairs*, STAIRS, from New-York for St. Domingo, came up and took us on board his vessel, and we were subsequently transferred to the British schooner *Labrador*, from Ponce for New-York, and brought to this port. During the gale, DAVID PINKHAM, seaman, of Millbridge, was washed overboard from the wheel and lost. The *Volunteer* was six years old, 178 tons burden, and owned by Capt. BROWN, RUFUS FICKETT and others, at Millbridge.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

The following report was made at the late Fair held at Utica, N. Y., upon the merit of Sewing Machines. The report will be interesting to those inquiring for the best Family Sewing Machine:

"We come now to the last articles on our list—specimens of Machine Sewing. We confess our great hesitation in deciding upon their merits, where all are so well done; but feel assured that our judgment must meet with approval when we award the First Premium to No. 971, W. S. Taylor, (Grover & Baker's Machine), considering the variety of articles made up of different materials, exhibited there. To No. 306, two machine-made shirts, Mrs. Gallup, (Wheeler & Wilson's Machine) we would recommend the Second Premium. In justice to our decision, we would notice the fact that all the specimens of work done on the Wheeler & Wheeler Machine are upon plain, heavy fabrics, which are not considered by the ladies so good a test of the powers of a machine designed for family use, as when lighter materials are neatly made up by a skillful operator."

MRS. SELDEN COLLINS, Ch'n,
MRS. C. S. BENNETT,
MRS. GEORGE LANE,
MRS. G. O. GREENHILL. } Com.

At Miller & Co.'s, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Balmorals, Gaiters and Button Boots, (Anklets,) and India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

"The Anklet."—Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort; but its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street at this season without a pair.
For sale at JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

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Between 11th and 12th sts.,
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The PRETTIEST things that Ladies can wear.
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MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

"Anklets,"
For ladies and children;
Balmoral boots of the best quality,
At CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, Jr., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM, both of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

BLACK—SIMMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, DAVID BLACK to MARY A. SIMMS, both of this City.

CRASSOUS—GANT.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 5, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. M. Seward, FERDINAND H. CRASSOUS to HATTIE A., youngest daughter of Fielding S. Gant, all of the above place.

ANSART—COOPER.—In Reading, Penn., on Tuesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Richards, Dr. CHARLES B. ANSART, of New-London, Conn., to Miss ANNIE COOPER.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. HUNTER, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 10th-st., without further invitation.

WARD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, OPHELIA T. WARD, widow of the late Benjamin P. Ward, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 236 East 10th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Mrs. MARY S. WOOD, wife of Rev. George W. Wood, and daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 11 A. M., from No. 61 Amity-st., without further notice.

SMINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Greene-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BAUSHER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short but severe illness, JOHN BAUSHER, Sr., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Morton-st.

CARLILE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARIA, wife of the late A. S. Carlile, aged 61 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, March 7, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 110 King-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. CATHARINE JACKSON, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Leroy-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CONDIT.—On Thursday evening, March 6, ROBERT D. CONDIT, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

HINCKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, youngest child of Edward and Elsie A. Hincken, aged 2 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Washington-av., third house north of De Kalb.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM BROWN, son of Hamilton and Charlotte Brown, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 132 Sackett-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIE.—In Flat Lands, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 6, suddenly, Rev. S. T. M. DAVIE, in the 57th year of his age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

POLLARD.—In Richmond, Va., on Thursday, Feb. 20, Dr. JAMES RIVES POLLARD, of Virginia, aged 34 years, for several years past a resident of South Carolina, and lately Assistant-Surgeon of the Hampton Legion, Confederate States Army.

MCGOWAN.—In Havana, W. I., on Monday, Feb. 24, MARY VIRGINIA MCGOWAN, daughter of Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 22 years.

Her remains have been brought to Elizabeth for interment, notice of which hereafter.

MORGAN.—In Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 17, AMELIA, wife of J. Pierpont Morgan, and daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of this City.

COLBURN.—In Honolulu S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 8, JOHN F. COLBURN, son of Marcus Colburn, of this City, aged 36 years, 10 months and 28 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

☞ The widow of Lieut.-Col. VIGINIER DE MONTEIL, killed at the attack of Roanoke Island on the 8th of February last, begs his and her friends to attend a Mass, which will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 8th inst., anniversary of his death, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Cummings, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 109.—March 6, 1862.
48, 60, 38, 29, 41, 69, 17, 37, 39, 8, 45, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 110.—March 6, 1862.
62, 34, 26, 65, 12, 16, 52, 37, 69, 5, 14, 29, 2.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—March 6, 1862.
22, 44, 10, 6, 39, 31, 49, 61, 75, 67, 47, 30.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 166.—March 6, 1862.
41, 72, 48, 34, 75, 7, 57, 1, 66, 9, 68, 67, 64.

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These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
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this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
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THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
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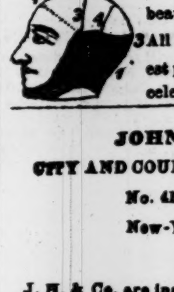

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HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
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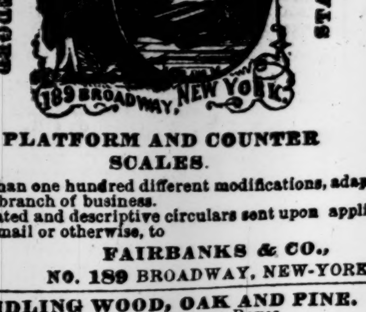

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Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
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AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL will be held in the Church THIS (Friday) EVENING. Exercises, consisting of dialogues, recitations, singing, &c., to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—This fine regiment, now in the advance of the Army of the Potomac, in Gen. Banks' Division, will recruit a few good men to fill up the ranks. Immediate subsistence furnished. Pay to commence from date of enrolment.

Apply at the headquarters of the regiment, corner 13th-st. and University-place.
Capt. JOHN DALRYMPLE, } Recruiting
Lieut. ANDREW B. STILES, } Officers.

TO OFFICERS WITH PARTS OF COMPANIES.—Any competent officer with fifty (50) men can have a commission as Captain in a company having the same number of men, now in a regiment doing active duty in the army of the Potomac. Apply by letter, or in person to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 50 Wall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band. 25 West Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
"THE MARKET BOOK," BY THOS. F. DE VOE, vol. 1. "Very nearly furnished us with a history of our City," (see New-York *Times*, Feb. 24.) Large 8vo., 621 pp.
Cloth, $2 50; Half Morocco, antique, $3 50; Full Morocco, gilt extra, $4 50.
Ready for delivery to subscribers, and for sale by the author, THOS. F. DE VOE,
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MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF THE SPRING FASHIONS NOW READY.—Contains large and magnificent Fashion Plates, full-sized Patterns, and all the Spring Novelties for Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Garments, &c. Published quarterly, at No. 473 Broadway. Sold everywhere. 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with a valuable premium. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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A CARD.

The prospectus issued by the undersigned a short time since, with a view to devise "ways and means" to insure a Racing Campaign in the North the ensuing season, having been freely discussed, and meeting with general approbation both with the people of the North and the turfmen of the West, it is deemed expedient and essential to call a meeting in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the said prospectus, for the purpose of taking action on the matter with a view to its successful consummation.

Col. Hall having generously tendered me the use of his spacious and elegant parlors at No. 818 Broadway, the meeting will be held there on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 7, at 8 o'clock. All those who feel an interest in seeing the enterprise succeed, are respectfully requested to manifest it by attending. JOHN L. CASSADY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," or "FROM FAIRBANKS' STANDARD PATTERNS," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. We have no controversy with honorable competitors, but it becomes our duty to expose fraud. *If such makers were capable of constructing good scales, they would have no occasion to borrow our name.*

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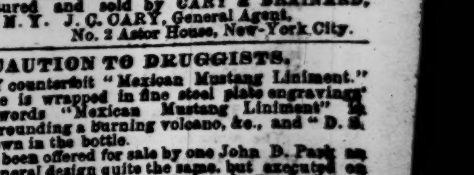

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CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.
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S. T.—1860—X.
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Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER,
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I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the house, is the universal remark from those who have tried this wonderful preparation for rheumatism, sore throat, headache, pains and aches of all kinds. It is worth its weight in gold to all who value health. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 70 bbls. Ashes, 13,505 bbls. Flour, 843 bags Corn Meal, 4,306 bushels Wheat, 3,029 bushels Corn, 6,865 bush. Rye, 1,366 bushels Barley, 2,330 bushels Oats, 3,693 bushels Malt, 6076 pkgs. Provisions, and 685 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet to-day, at $6@$6 25, closing at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand, and 800 bags have been disposed of, since our last, at 20c.@21c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Holders now quote Middling at from 26c.@27c., the latter an extreme rate, ℘ lb. Sales of 1,000 bales were reported to-day within this range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in very moderate demand at declining prices. Holders are generally eager to sell. Reported sales since our last, amount to 9,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80—chiefly at $5 55@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 85@$5 95, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 20@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed to-day, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 45; extra at $5 55@$6 60 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 80@$2 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 41, in store and delivered; choice Milwaukee Club, on private terms; Red State at $1 37@$1 42; and Amber Jersey, at $1 44 ℘ bushel. Corn is unaltered; sales have been made of 54,000 bushels, at 60½c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 59c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ℘ bushel. Rye is in slack request at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel: sales, 2,200 bushels. Barley continues inactive; sales of 3,300 bushels State at 82@84c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including last year's crop at 14c.@21c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions are inactive; prices, generally nominal. Spirits Turpentine could be sold in lots at 92½c.@95c., but is held at $1 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in all kinds, to-day, were unimportant. Quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, $10 75@$11 for new Prime, ℘ bbl; sales, 1,100 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are inquired for at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has not varied; sales, 850 boxes, at 6½c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales, 1,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western and 15c.@21c. for State ℘ lb. Cheese is quoted steady but not active at 5c.@7c.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at full rates; sales 2,200 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@8¼c.; with 172 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more request at buoyant prices; 3,500 packages Greens, and 2,000 packages Blacks, have changed hands within a few days.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 26c.@26½c.; and 50 bbls. Drudge, at 25c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¼d.@6¾d., ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ busnel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Annual Report of the Hopper Home for Discharged Female Convicts.

The managers of the above institution have presented the following statement of their year's work:

"In offering our Report for the year 1861, we need do little more than refer to our preceding reports. We have the same experience of the success of patient effort, resolute hope and enlightened trust, and of the benefits of rigid economy against uncertain and limited means. Each year's facts serve to confirm our faith that our institution comes within the circle of charities especially authorized by Him, our blessed Lord, who came to the 'sick and in prison,' and that they are blessed by Him, our Father, whose pitying eye marketh each sparrow that falleth to the ground. Are not these friendless, reclaimable subjects of our care of more value than many sparrows? The monthly house managers report the general good conduct of the inmates. They note many, at places, whose employers give them their confidence and express satisfaction in gratifying terms. There are rural neighborhoods where our people have established so fair a reputation that, from year to year, they are supplied from the Home. One of our inmates who has lived respectably for years as a married woman, applies to us for a woman to assist her in the care of her children. Many letters are received expressive of contentment with their condition, and gratitude for deliverance, by means of our Institution, from sin or helplessness. We are bound to acknowledge, with praise and gratitude the fidelity of our matrons, in the moral administration of their office, as well as their skill and indefatigable assiduity in the economies of the house. We also owe our acknowledgments to the City Missionaries who faithfully visit our Home every Sunday, and hold a religious service there, to which the women give serious and gratifying attention; also, to the members of our Committee who make weekly visits to the prison, and conduct a service there. The women join with decorum, and we trust with benefit, morning and evening, in a religious service, conducted by the matrons. On the Sunday afternoons, they form a Bible Class, to which instruction is given. We must note, also, the voluntary aid and comfort given by the medical gentleman who attends our people. We are much assisted by the coöperation of the Warden of the City Prison and the untiring sympathy and help of our constant friend, FLORA FOSTER, the excellent matron of the women's department of the Tombs. In common with other charitable institutions, we suffer from the war and are compelled to adjure our donors who are not disabled, not to diminish their gifts, and our subscribers not to withdraw their subscriptions. Our general prosperity is abated, but though the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall there be fruit in the vines, yet is there enough left to rescue the sinner and give bread to the destitute. During the past year we have received $1,000 from the Corporation. This we were justified in asking from the stewards of the City in view of our saving a much larger amount for them by taking off their hands a class of people who would otherwise be an inevitable charge upon the City, and fifty per cent. of whom are, by our intervention, translated from consumers to producers. We do not mean by this to absolve ourselves from the debt of gratitude we owe these honorable gentlemen, not only for the material aid, but for the graciousness and kindness with which it was bestowed. In consequence of our limited means, we have been obliged to refuse numbers of applicants. The following are the statistics of the Institution for the past year: Remaining at last report, 36; received at the Home during the year 1861, 110 inmates; sent to service, 59; in the Hospital, 4; left to find places for themselves, 31; discharged, 16; remaining, 36.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY TENTS.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF water-proof linen and cotton duck and small cord for sale, suitable for army tents, such as have recently been adopted by the Government, of the French d'Arbre pattern. Apply at the office of SMITH & FRISBEE, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

DRY GOODS.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at
LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS,
to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention NOW than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS,
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
—NO. 341 BROADWAY,—
Will open on MONDAY, March 3, and continue during the week to sell a large stock of Linen Goods, the whole being part of a
—BANKRUPT STOCK—
transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of
Linen Sheetings, from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 75c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Is now offering AT GREAT BARGAINS, his splendid STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.
To housekeepers and others this offers a rare opportunity to purchase at a great sacrifice.
Cloaks, Shawls, Mantillas, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Curtains, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood, satinwood, and black-walnut chamber suites; parlor etageres, secretaries, cabinets, buffets, very elegant carved and plain rosewood wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, amoir-à-glace, dressing-tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, mirrors, toilet sets, &c. Sale positive.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, at their trade salesrooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, March 11, a large and choice collection of English Books, comprising fine editions of the best standard and illustrated works in literature; also, a complete set of "Niles' Weekly Register," 76 vols. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue daily at the same hour, in order of the catalogue. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 473 Broadway, lately occupied by Beekman & Co., STORE-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, COUNTERS, &c.
A large and valuable lot of store-fixtures, in fine order, consisting of all the fine counters, some of which are mahogany tops, with drawers do., on castors; 5 large French plate mirrors; 2 do. small; about 40 first-class 3 light gas chandeliers, complete, with shades; mantilla frames; do. brackets of bronze, with brass rods for furs and cloaks; mahogany tables, marble tops; sofas; 200 yards of Brussels and ingrain carpets; shelving and partitions in fine order; mahogany revolving stools, iron railing, patent daguerrean plate polisher, cost $125; 2 superior sewing-machines, 1 for ordinary sewing and 1 for leather; a fine iron safe, made to order by Gaylor; cast-iron awning-post and awning, and a variety of other fixtures. Also an assortment of dry goods, to close. Will be sold without reserve, as the store must be given up immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut etageres, oak extension dining tables, black walnut do., black walnut armoir-à-glace, mahogany office desks, gilt frame mirrors, ormolu chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres with marble tops, mohagany washstands, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood secretary bookcase, toilet sets, oak library table, black walnut marble-top dressing bureau, rosewood do., oak marble-top buffet. Also an elegant rosewood piano-forte, carved all round, 7-octave, made by Hall & Son, cost $500. Also a second-hand upright piano-forte, in rosewood case.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot No. 137 8th-st., north side, 132 feet east of Broadway; the house 26x56 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 26x92, and leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 19 years to run from May 1, 1861, with privilege of renewal; ground rent, $400 per annum; this property is restricted against nuisance.
WEST 32D-ST.—The valuable property, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 West 32d-st., 137 feet east of 7th-av., now used as a factory.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands high, well matched and very stylish drivers.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

SUGAR-MILL WANTED.—ANY PARTY having on hand a sugar-mill, with rolls 4 feet long, 2 feet in diameter, may find a purchaser by addressing A. H. SPENCER, No. 28 East 35th-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good references from her last place, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day or week; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and accustomed to family sewing. Can be seen at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required, or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing, if required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; is a good laundress; can make up ladies' fineries and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has 5 years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands family sewing; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 113 15th-st., in the front basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady, her present employer, desires to get a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 107 2d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for over eight years in one family. The best of testimonials given. Call for two days at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room. Has no objection to go in the country. Newport preferred for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, one who understands her business; can make bread and biscuit, and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in meats and soups; is a good bread baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; has 3 years' City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman—understands all kinds of cooking meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from her last place, No. 44 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands cooking all kinds of game. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate baker; understands all sorts of pastry, desserts of all kinds, and if required has no objection to assist in washing; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house for either city or country; the best of City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 25th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; can make good desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is a thorough good baker. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION in a private family; the advertiser is a thorough cook of long experience; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and pastry of all kinds. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 196 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, at the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; has the best of City reference. Also, one to cook, wash and iron, with the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 145 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, or as head laundress, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and pies; is capable of taking a place up stairs or down. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Is English Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City and country reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Willet-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, who can do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference required. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATIONS wanted by two competent females, one as first-class cook, and the other as housekeeper, in a hotel; has long reference from a first-class hotel. Inquire for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; is good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer or ironer, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring Bell No. 3.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Pacific-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; is experienced, and can furnish excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above, or will do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer; is a good butter-maker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, in the above capacity in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as general houseworker in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or would do chamberwork and washing; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can do up fine muslins, understands French fluting, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE RELIABLE French woman, a little over middle-age, desires a situation as nurse of grown children; is a very good teacher in French; understands dressmaking for young ladies and children; no objection to the country in vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 3d-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of young children, and assist in sewing. Can be seen for two days at her late situation, No. 88 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby or older children; can sew very neatly; has lived four years in her last place; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse; speaks French; can do plain sewing; is willing to go to the country. Apply at her present employers, No. 35 Bank-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of fancy knitting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to travel with a family; has the best of City reference from her last two employers. Call at No. 576 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of a child and do plain sewing work on a machine, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 19th-st., near 6th-av.. Mrs. Whyte's.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young girl wants a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as competent nurse and good plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Has two years and three months reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman of respectability, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. She can be seen at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 38th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a respectable person, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., or address C. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 172 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a neat, tidy girl; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 121 West 24th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, as clerk, out-door salesman, bar-keeper, or any light business, small compensation only required. The best of City references given. Address SAMUEL, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a youth of 18 as entry clerk, assistant book-keeper, or a situation as clerk in some office. Address J. H. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable married man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands all belonging to a gentleman's establishment; has long experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; has good City reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or to his last employer, No. 156 Front-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses. Would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address B. B., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 32d st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its departments; has six years' reference, and 12 years, if required; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his three years' City reference from his last employer. Address T. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman or plain gardener; understands his business in both branches; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address P. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom, and a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 21, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, is a good vegetable gardener, and understands his business well. City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, as coachman and groom; has lived five years with one gentleman, and will be found willing and obliging; can give the very best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address J. McM., 133 East 24th-st., or Box No. 213 N. Y. *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, residing with his parents in Brooklyn, who writes a very good and rapid hand, desires a situation in some law office as copyist and clerk; would be willing to work for a small compensation if allowed the privileges of the office. Address W. N., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) has been many years in this country; his wife is a first-rate dairy woman; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Protestant young man, a situation; he is a general farmer, understands it in all its branches, and is also a good hand over horses; is willing and not afraid to work; desires a steady place; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, BY a practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations and a good vegetable gardener, a situation as foreman on a farm or as manager of a gentleman's farm; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver, sober and steady, willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SCOTCH Protestant young man wants a situation as above; he understands the care and management of stock thoroughly; understands farming and vegetable gardening in all their branches; has practiced it in Scotland as well as here; has 8 months' reference from last place. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single Protestant man, as farmer and gardener, who has good reference; also understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Address THOMAS McAFFY, Wyckoff-st., four doors from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, has filled the post of gardener in some first rate places in England and France; understands landscape gardening, and cannot be surpassed in grape growing; is a hard-working man; his wife would take charge of a small dairy or attend to poultry; can give good reference; can have an interview at Mapes & Lockwood's seed store, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., or by letter No. 23 Cortlandt-st., addressed GARDENER.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT man, a first-class gardener and farmer, a thorough grape-grower, and plantsman. Wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairy woman if required. Both are thorough workers, and can be well recommended. Address CHARLES, care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, where the advertiser can be seen for this week.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English gardener—married—no family—5 years in this country. Understands growing grapes in hot and cold houses, and the management of greenhouses, out-door fruits, vegetables, and laying out and improving places. Good reference given. Address J. S. T., care of Edwin Allen, New-Brunswick Nurseries, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, on a small country seat, or as assistant in a first-class establishment, by a young, strong, active Scotchman, with considerable experience. Best of references from late employers. Address NEWPORT, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man fully competent for a first-class place; has a thorough knowledge of hothouse, greenhouse, grapery, flower and kitchen gardens; best of reference will be given. Address T. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, green-house fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young German, as gardener. Understands all kinds of gardening; taking care of greenhouses, graperies, &c. Has the best City references. Address Y. B., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch of gardening, farming and laying out grounds; can come well recommended. Address R. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a sober, industrious man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address J. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUATION wanted by a married man, as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as gardener and farmer, with a small family, or would take charge of a farm; has first-class reference from last employers; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, sober, married man wants a situation as porter in a store, or any sort of inside work that would enable him and his family to get along, as his trade failed. He can write a good hand; is good at figures. Call at No. 462 6th-av., cor. 28th-st., room 12.

AS TEAMSTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teamster for a store, factory, foundry, or any other man; understands the care and management of horses; can produce good reference as to capability, sobriety, honesty and industry. Address M. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, respectable man who understands his business in all its parts thoroughly. Has the best of City reference. Any family who may engage him will find him strictly attentive and obliging. May apply for two days at No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, in a private family; has the best of City references from his last employer, with whom he has lived nearly three years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man; can give the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities. Call at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in Mr. Kerran's grocery-store, for two days.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMPOSITOR, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND industrious young man, to drive a horse and cart; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful whenever work is required; can give the best of references from his last employer. Address, or call at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, front room.

ENGAGEMENT IS WANTED BY A SCOTCHMAN to take charge of a first-class place. Inquire of the editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CONDUCTOR of Church Music, with a well-cultivated full bass voice, the charge of a large choir or quartette. Most satisfactory reference given. Quartette furnished if required. Address "CONDUCTOR," Box No. 118, *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

$155—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO worth $300; rosewood carved moulding, 7-octaves, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used, at No. 586 Broadway, near 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A SILK JOBBING house; salary first year $50. Apply this day, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 20 Warren-st. One who lives with his parents preferred.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED WOMAN AS Cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 138 East 10th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a good plain cook, washer and ironer, to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country; good wages; none need apply but those who are clean about their work and understand it thoroughly; a Protestant or colored woman preferred, as there is no Catholic church near. Call at No. 138 East 17th-st., near 2d-av., basement door—Friday, if clear; if not, Saturday, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a farmer and gardener, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; must be a single man and a Protestant, and have a thorough knowledge of his business, including some experience with glass; a Scotchman preferred. Address for one week, Box No. 1,196 New-York Post-office, giving references, and stating wages expected, (beside board, which will be furnished by the advertiser.) A faithful, industrious, capable man, will find this a pleasant, permanent place. None other will be able to keep it more than one month.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—Wanted, a Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 106 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged American woman, that has experience in housekeeping; a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Send note directed to Box No. 1,988 Post-office, New-York, where an interview can be had.

A SALESWOMAN—WANTED, A SALESWOMAN for a store in Grand-st.; one who understands selling millinery or fancy dry goods preferred. Address SALESWOMAN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waiter, who is willing to go a short distance in the country; one who can bring good City references, may apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at Madison-av., corner of 24th-st.

FOR THE U. S. NAVY.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, cooks and stewards; also, for the merchant service, for short and long voyages. Apply at the North River Rendezvous, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT ladies, to canvass for MME. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions, with whom an arrangement will be made by which they will be able to secure a very liberal compensation.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN that understands perfectly the taking care of children and chamberwork; only such, with satisfactory references, will apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 33 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SALESMEN—WANTED, IN A SILK AND FANCY goods jobbing house, two salesmen, who can sell a fair amount of cash and short time trade. Address, with references, WHITE GOODS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

HARNESS MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO OR three good harness makers, that can stitch well. Inquire of H. A. DINGEE, No. 56 Frankfort-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms and a hall bedroom to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 38 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large nicely furnished front room on second floor, with large pantry. No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, IN South Brooklyn, by a gentleman, for himself, wife and three daughters, (the youngest 9 years,) in a house with modern improvements, located within the district, bounded by Atlantic, Union, Henry and Court sts. Two large or one large and two small rooms on the second or third floor, with board, (breakfast and supper only for the gentleman, except on Sunday,) will be required. Terms must be moderate; pay will be sure and prompt; private family preferred. No family need reply who expect to move this Spring. Possession desired as soon as convenient. References exchanged. Address G. D. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating location, accommodation and price.

FAMILIES BOARDING IN NEW-YORK City, having children, can make arrangements with W. H. BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place, so that their board and tuition, in a first-class boarding-school, will cost less than their board in New-York. Address as above.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE LADIES; A private family preferred; house must be first-class; location from 10th to 20th sts., and from 2d to 6th avs. Address No. 172 East 18th-st., stating location and terms. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, will let a second-story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 53 West 38th-st. Best references given and required.

HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a genteel private family, in Harlem. Address, for three days, A. C. A., Harlem Post-office. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILLAGE of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa.; rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A stationery, book and fancy goods store, located in 4th-av., and doing a good business. None but principals negotiated with. For terms, &c., apply to J. STONE, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$500 CASH WILL PURCHASE A LEGITIMATE business, fully established and in complete order, that for safety, respectability and profit has no equal; can make $2,500 before May 1. Address LL. D., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

INSTRUCTION.

A STUDENT, WITH A LIBERAL EDUCATION, wishes two well-furnished rooms—a study and bedroom—with attendance, in some quiet and pleasant part of the City, and will devote one or two hours each day to private instruction in compensation therefor; has taught successfully the classics and mathematics, phonography and drawing, and beginners on the piano; would prepare pupils for their school recitations. Address J. C. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring term will open April 9. The School offers superior advantages for intellectual and physical culture. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR COMPANION, &c.—A lady wishes an engagement either in a school or family to teach English, French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady, or to take charge of a family of children; unexceptionable references. Address E. O. H., No. 206 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

TO NURSERYMEN.—PEAR AND CHERRY stocks, first grade, from the nursery of D. Dauvesse, Orleans, France, to arrive shortly, for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 78 Cedar-st., Agent for Stewart & Sons, Dundee, Scotland, D. Dauvesse, and others.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A NEAT, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; a three-story brown stone front house, corner Court-st. and Third place, Brooklyn; a genteel cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island; also, rooms with steam-power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGURGE Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

125TH-STREET, HARLEM—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—a neat three-story house to let from May 1, now occupied by a clergyman. It will be painted and put in good condition, and the rent will be reduced to $375 to suit the times. Apply at No 229 Broadway, to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney and Commissioner for all the States.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—TO A small genteel family, a three-story house on Murray Hill, convenient to stages and 6th-av. cars, and in perfect order, with fine garden lined with roses and variety of flowers. None but neat, genteel parties need apply, as the gentleman wishes to retain one or two rooms to sleep in. For particulars, inquire at No. 128 44th-st., for three days.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET, WITH STEADY STEAM POWER—corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., large and small rooms, well lighted, including first story and basement. Also, large rooms corner of Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 447 Broome-st., of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER front property in Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, as a lumber, coal and brick-yard, &c. To let in whole or in sections, upon favorable terms. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house, No. 128 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements; in good order; will be rented to one or two small families. Apply to E. F. JONES, No. 98 William-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL quiet family, from 1st of April; large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath rooms, and modern improvements. Rent $200. Apply, stating references, on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements: to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

RENT $750—NO. 29 IRVING-PLACE TO LET as a dwelling-house for a small private family; house in complete condition. Inquire on the premises between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, (immediate possession given of No. 47.) Also, houses Nos. 134 and 136 Franklin-st. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 199 9th-st. Apply to CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A VERY desirable situation, where the rent would be taken in the board of a small family; parties having some means at command, will find this a good opportunity Address with real name, Box No. 3,965 Post-office, for one week.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 23 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; three-story, high stoop. Rent $75 a month.

FARMS.

FARM TO LET OR FOR SALE—SITUATED about 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from the Harlem Railroad, with from 40 to 80 acres of good land, and a comfortable house and fine out-buildings; will be let to an industrious and responsible party only. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office; or call at No. 62 Beaver-st., up stairs.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, commodious barns and out-buildings, good fences, and free from incumbrance; 115 acres; situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, post-paid, J. H., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving a description of property offered.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also, bathing room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO RENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A cottage house, with several acres of land, stable, &c., in perfect order. It is situated at a convenient walking distance from the New-Brighton or Quarantine Landings. View unsurpassed for beauty and extent. The house contains 15 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, cellar, bath-room, closets, pantries, &c. Billiard table can be had with the house if desired. Apply to J. COLLES, Jr., No. 86 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FROM 1st of May, a first-class house, situated on high ground, in the prettiest part of the town. The ground (one acre) is tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with great variety of fruit and shade trees. House good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from dépôt and 45 from Cortlandt-st. Communication hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or W. M. DAY, No. 16 Lamartine-place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN CORNWALL, CONN.—A large furnished house, with eight acres of ground, with barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, two sources of spring-water, and a superior garden. Five hours from the City; two trains daily. Good trouting in the neighborhood. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to Dr. BOLTON, No. 18 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LEASE.—TWELVE acres, lawn, garden, fruit of all kinds in abundance. A large house, containing all modern improvements, coach-house, farm-house, barn, ice-house, &c., &c., at Throg's Neck, in Westchester. For terms, inquire of SILAS M. STILWELL, No. 55 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, ABOUT 20x40, and 9 lots in Lower Morrisania, on Morse-av. or Boston Road, between 6th and 7th sts.; on the premises is a variety of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A SMALL cottage, 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and small garden, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten minutes' ride by stage from railway station. Rent $120. Address D. CHERBULIEZ, Pelham, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st , Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

TO LET AT THROG'S NECK—A FINE OLD place, elegantly fruited and shaded, furnished or unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and covenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOTS FOR A HOUSE.—A PARTY WISHES to contract for the building a neat frame house in a village near this City, and pay for the same in well-located unincumbered lots in Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 430 4th-st., with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY, THREE story and attic, brick, 20.6x63; has all modern improvements. Price $8,000. $3,000 can remain, if wanted.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. J. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after read ing that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee. $5.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., New-York, March 4, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA,	CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA....SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY, March 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3¼ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¼ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
N. B.—The steamboats HIGHLAND LIGHT and LONG BRANCH are withdrawn from the Shrewsbury route from this date.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed)
RODERICK BEEBE.
CHARLES C. HALL.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES E. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper commission business, under the firm of BEEBE & HALL, and will continue the business of the late firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS at No. 27 Beekman st. RODERICK BEEBE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES C. HALL.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.
DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLATCHFORD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD,
JAMES W. BLATCHFORD.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of PIETCH & WEMMELL, at No. 31 Park-row, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of November last, 1861.
ABM. PIETCH,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1862. AND. A. WEMMELL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, on important business to every veteran that made claims for the use of clothing and arms, in this and adjacent counties, who are invited.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ABOUT TO make a tour through England and Scotland, wishes to make the acquaintance of any other young gentleman, who might desire to accompany him on the trip. References exchanged. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 932 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 7,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
A DOUBLE BILL,
including Comedy, Drama, Farce and Extravaganza.
THREE HOURS UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER.
First time,
a new local comicality, never acted, called
PAUL PRY
IN
NEW-YORK.
By desire, Mr. Clarke will give (for this night only) his peculiarly original, yet highly comic, conception and rendition of the immortal
TOODLES, TOODLES.
Terminating with (for the last night but one) the remakable drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
closing with the celebrated picture of
THE DEATH OF EVA.
NOTICE—Notwithstanding this unusual
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS,
the performance will terminate about 11 o'clock.
Box Office for securing seats open from 8 to 4 to-day.
MONDAY, March 10, the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
will appear, for the first time in two years, in a new piece, written by herself, entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
OF THE
STANDARD COMEDIES.
FRIDAY,
Bourcicault's attractive five-act comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Charles Courtly....Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle....Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly....Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle....Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway....Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker....Mr. Floyd
Cool....Mr. Young
Lady Gay Spanker....Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway....Miss Mary Gannon
Pert....Mrs. John Sefton
SATURDAY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
MONDAY,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY,
THE WONDER.
Box Book open for any of the evenings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Third week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs....Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the late Tyrone Power's Farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT. (Second time.)
Morgan Rattler, with the songs, "Widow Macree," &c.
Admission....50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls....75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)....25c.

THE ROYAL WIZARD.
Mons. HAMBURJER, whose Magical Entertainments here a few months ago won for him universal favor, by the Press and the Public, begs to announce his return, and that he will give, ere he embarks for Europe, a few more of his Unrivaled Prestidigitations, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place.
Mme. SUILIANI, the great Italian Pianist, will accompany the performance with a choice selection of music on the piano.
Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, half-price. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at music stores and at the doors.
N. B.—Mons. HAMBURJER will give a grand entertainment on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also at 8 in the EVENING.
"Mons. Hamburjer's feats of sleight of hand place him at the very head of his art."—*London Morning Post.*

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
Dr. COLTON will give an Exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS for Ladies and Children at Brooklyn Athenæum, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 8.
Previous to the exhibition Dr. C. will recite a Poem of 144 lines, entitled "Philosophy—A Love Tale."
Dr. C. will do his best to afford a pleasing afternoon's entertainment to all who attend.
Admission, 10 cents; open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.
The above establishment will be
CLOSED
this evening, in order to finish certain improvements which the management were unable, for want of time, to complete previous to its late opening.
It will be
REOPENED
in a few days, with an entirely new attraction, of which due notice will be given in future advertisements.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

AGASSIZ LECTURES.
A Course of Six
POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL
HISTORY, WILL BE DELIVERED BY
PROF. AGASSIZ, AT IRVING HALL.
On the EVENINGS OF MONDAY, Feb. 17 and 24, and FRIDAY, March 7, 14, 21 and 28, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

REV. F. C. EWER WILL, BY REQUEST, REPEAT HIS
LECTURE ON THE WAR,
At Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1862. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of S. R. Comstock, Citizens' Bank; George R. Jackson, No. 201 Centre-st.; Randolph's Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FREE LECTURE.—PROF. DWIGHT, PRESIdent of Columbia College Law School, will lecture FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, before Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Commercial College, Hamilton Building, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. Subject—*The Law Pertaining to Married Women.*

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES ON SOcial and Political Science. The eighth Lecture of Judge NOTT will be delivered in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 P. M. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, for the season; on the Sound preferred, and not more than one hour from New-York. The house must be comfortable, and have a garden and plenty of fruit; bathing and boating indispensable. A reasonable price (not extravagant) will be paid, by a good tenant, for such accommodations. Address, with full particulars, COUNTRY HOUSE, No. 19 5th-av.

WANTED—PART OF A HANDSOME MODERN dwelling, (not less than 6 rooms,) by a quiet family, of 5 members. Location, between 4th and 8th avs., 10th and 30th sts. Preference will be given to apartments in a dwelling conveniently arranged for two families—in excellent order, as they will be kept so—and an unexceptionable neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, (RENT TAKEN IN board,) from May 1, by a family of grown persons; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 12th and 26th sts. Best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars of house and location, A. H. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR of a house situated between Broadway and 1st-av., and 15th and 2d sts. Address E. H., Station D, stating rent, &c.

WANTED—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP house, with good yard; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $600. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ORIGINAL ORIENTAL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
OR,
THE WATERS OF OBLIVION;
which has been in preparation for months,
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
is, without doubt,
THE RICHEST DRAMATIC TREAT
ever presented in America. It embraces the grand MARCH AND DRILL OF SADAK'S BODY-GUARD, in new and attractive uniforms, and closes with the magnificent mechanical spectacular scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
unequaled on this Continent. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
During each performance, the Orchestra will give a
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC OVERTURE.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
who has been exciting the wonder and admiration of vast crowds of all ages and conditions, continues
HIS LEVEES EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
giving various songs, dances and other performances, including the celebrated
THE GRECIAN STATUES.
GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
Old Neptune, having returned from a long exhibition tour, will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY,
MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES,
And the Million and One other Curiosities,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR,
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly....Miss Laura Keene
Billy Brady....Mr. [illegible]
The Macarthy....Mr. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.
REPORT.

Capital Stock....		$100,000 00
Reserve of Jan. 1, 1861	$823,169 20	
Reserve for possible depreciation in Securities....	40,000 00—	863,169 20
Dividends remaining unsettled		50,326 [illegible]
Premiums, Extra Premiums, Annuities, &c., received during the year....	387,533 36	
Interest and Rents received during the year....	51,827 69	
Interest and Rents accrued and deferred Premiums....	84,187 [illegible]—	493,548 [illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on Policies, and on Bonus and payments on Annuities....	$131,407 32	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Fees, Commissions, etc....	64,939 31	
Paid Dividends, Reinsurance, Purchased Policies, and Bonus and Interest on Dividends....	135,897 18—	$332,243 [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand..	$12,399 36	
Bonds and Mortgages....	327,200 00	
Real Estate....	120,461 19	
Premium Notes on Policies in force....	476,298 55	
[The actual value of the securities on these notes is more than....$600,000.]		
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred....	41,844 33	
United States and New-York Stocks....	51,122 50	
Premium and Interest in hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by bonds....	94,380 81	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stocks....	38,750 00	
Interest, accrued in Jan. 1, and all other property....	12,343 66—	1,174,800 46
		$1,507,044 21

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner, residence No. 13 West 11th-st., at office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,172.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.
The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to....$1,0[illegible]
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862....[illegible]
Total Profits for 7 years....$1,167,[illegible]
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash....[illegible]
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862....$785,[illegible]
The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Haddon,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vanderveer,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$20,000 CASH.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this sum in cash, will loan or operate in any way to net good and sure returns. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,060 Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATES bought and sold on commission by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of conferring the rank of Major-General on Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Messrs. HARLAN and COLLAMER also presented petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Post-office Appropriation bill without amendment.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Postal Money Order bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, his officers and seamen, for their gallant conduct at Roanoke Island. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill in relation to the pay of members of Congress was taken up.

An amendment was adopted making the mileage of members twenty cents a mile.

The bill as reported allowed ten cents a mile.

After some discussion, at 1 o'clock, the Senate went into an Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of two Deputy Inspector Generals. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) reported a bill to increase the Medical efficiency of the Army.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the joint resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the Commission to investigate the claims growing out of the military operations in the Western Department.

The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the organization of the Staff attached to the divisions of the United States regular and volunteer service.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) explained that the bill proposed no increase of the army, but allowed certain officers to be detailed to staff duty. The passage of the measure was deemed essential by military officers.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposing the bill, said it would increase the staff of every division, and proportionately the expense. Under present circumstances the President can increase the staff of any division when a special emergency requires it.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) advocated the bill, arguing that the necessary means and agencies should be furnished to those charged with the conduct of the war.

After further debate, the bill as amended was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from President LINCOLN, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for coöperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery, with pecuniary compensation. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicting important practical results therefrom.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of coin.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the franking privilege.

Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) spoke in opposition to extreme Anti-Slavery measures. This was a time for the exhibition of patriotism and defence of the Union. He was at a loss to see how it was necessary to set the slaves free now as an ally in the suppression of the rebellion. This was not a war for the destruction of the South, but for the restoration of respect everywhere to the authority of the Government. Behind the dark cloud of the rebellion the sky of the Union was clear and bright, and the stars of all the States were sparkling in all their beauty. Soon it would be that the dark cloud would pass away, and one by one the stars would reappear in all their glory, and the people would thank God they were all there.

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reviewed the various shades of politics and the purposes of political organizations. He discussed the peculiarities and dignity of labor, and in the course of his remarks said, never again would Slavery become the controlling power of the Government. Let it be known that, while we have hitherto been true to the compromises of the Constitution, we now feel ourselves absolved therefrom by the acts of the armed slaveholders.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to ask the House to repair as far as it could, a wrong done to a friend and constituent of his, a gentleman of character and integrity, one who from early life to his present age has managed a large public business, a leading newspaper, and has secured the public respect by his integrity, and who had literally fulfilled all his engagements to his fellow men. He asked that a statement from ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, which he had done him the honor to address to him, be read in reply to a certain part of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) referred to the report, quoting certain articles purchased by Col. CUMMINGS, such as codfish, cheese, old straw hats, etc., and inquired whether Mr. KELLY intended to defend this in Mr. CUMMINGS?

Mr. KELLY replied that Mr. CUMMINGS had been charged by the Committee with having $140,000, for which vouchers had been furnished, and as this statement had been given to the Press, and commented on by the community, it was but fair that Mr. CUMMINGS should be heard in his own vindication.

Mr. CUMMINGS' letter to Mr. KELLY was then read, as follows:

Hon. William D. Kelly, Member of Congress, Fourth District, Penn.:

A severe and protracted illness, from which I have as yet only partially recovered, has prevented me, until now, from responding to, or in any way noticing, the extraordinary assault upon my character, contained in the report of what is known as the "Van Wyck Committee," made to the House of Representatives on the 17th of December last. I embrace the earliest moments of returning health to meet and refute the unfounded allegations contained in that report.

I address you because I am your constituent—long and well known to you—and need no farther commendation. I ask you, therefore, upon the first fitting occasion, when this subject may be before the House, to introduce this letter, that it may have the same publicity with the slanders that have been uttered against me.

Toward the middle of December, not long after Congress had convened, hearing, greatly to my surprise, through a friend, that the report of the Committee about to be made contained statements injuriously affecting my reputation, I came to Washington from a sick bed, against the earnest protest of my physician, with the view of seeing the members of the Committee, to ascertain, if possible, what was the question, if any, in their minds in relation to my transactions. I waited in person upon a majority of the members of the Committee, although scarcely able to leave the hotel; and, while I obtained no information, yet I inferred, from certain circumstances, that they were about to allege some discrepancies in relation to my accounts. I knew, if the accounts were all before them, that there could be no complaint alleged against me, and earnestly requested the delay of the report for a single day, stating to them that I would dispatch, and subsequently that I had sent a special messenger, to New-York for Mr. BLATCHFORD, who had in his possession facts and vouchers which would relieve me from the slightest suspicion in relation to the transactions which have received the animadversion of the Committee, and which I understood they were about to criticise.

Though refusing, by a vote of the majority of those present, to grant my request on these urgent, specific and manifestly just grounds, and instructing their Chairman to make the report forthwith, it happened, by some accident, that the report was delayed for the length of time I desired, during which interval Mr. BLATCHFORD arrived in Washington, for the express purpose of appearing before the Committee. I immediately and personally communicated the fact of Mr. BLATCHFORD's presence to the Committee.

I was advised by a physician in Washington, who was in constant attendance upon me—and warned by my own knowledge of my condition—that, if I would secure or regain my health, I must speedily return home. I left Washington, not entertaining a doubt that Mr. BLATCHFORD, who remained there, would be called upon by the Committee to furnish the important information I had assured them was in his possession, and which would have saved me from the least suspicion of wrong. The public will be surprised, as I have been, to learn that Mr. BLATCHFORD was not allowed to appear before the Committee, *until after the Report*, with all its reckless errors and calumnious misstatements, was launched upon the House and the country. I submit to you whether there ever was conduct more unjustifiable?

My illness—a severe attack of gastic fever—proved of long continuance, and for a considerable portion of the period of doubtful result, with utter inability and entire prohibitiod to even think of business of any kind whatever. During all this time, unconsciously to myself, the misrepresentations of the Committee have been poisoning the public mind. I have quite recently been able to leave my room, and have within the last three days, for the first time, even seen a copy of the report. It is only since my arrival in Washington that I have learned of the extent of its injurious character. You may judge, if you can, how I have been astounded at its contents.

The extraordinary and unprecedented course of the Committee seemed to flow from a desire which, wronged as I have been, I will not impute to them, to produce an immense sensation with partial and unproven facts; and that course has given rise to an impression, which the Committee owe it to themselves and the country to dispel, that they deliberately and of purpose excluded the testimony of one of the most prominent citizens of New-York, lest it should in any way conflict with the supposed developments with which they appeared to be eager to startle Congress and the public.

For myself, the best reply, and the most comprehensive and conclusive defence will be contained in a simple, brief, and impartial recital of all the transactions referred to by the Committee. So rapid has been the current of events, and so fleeting is memory, that it is necessary, by way of premise, to recall the exact condition of the country at the period referred to. Rebellion had not only engulphed all south of the Potomac, but the insurrectionary spirit had spread over Maryland, seized its metropolis, and cut off all communication between the capital of the nation and the loyal portion of the people. The terror and the panic throughout the land for the fortnight succeeding the tragedy in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, were appalling, and well nigh paralyzing to the courage and the energies of all. The National authorities at Washington were astonished and perplexed, and scarcely knew which way to turn for relief. They had found the officers of the regular army and navy deserting them by scores, and enlisting under a traitor ensign; and they knew not whom to trust, even among those that retained an outward allegiance to the "old flag"—many of whom, by subsequent desertion, have justified the suspicions then entertained of their loyalty. In this perilous emergency the Corporation of the City of New-York, prompted by the impulses of the popular mind, came forward with an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the national defence; and the authorities at Washington—so soon as they could in any way convey a communication to New-York—called to their aid persons intimately known to them, in whose judgment and integrity they had confidence, and of whose patriotic loyalty there was not a tinge of doubt. In pursuance of this design, measures were adopted by the Treasury and War Departments, (and the navy also,) as set forth in the following communications:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Relying upon your well-known integrity and devotion to the best interests of the country, the President has this day authorized an advance of $2,000,000 as a fund from which legal and proper demands upon the Treasury may be met, without the delay consequent upon the present interruption of all regular communication with this Department. Two drafts for $1,000,000 each have this day gone forward, which will place such sum to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The purpose of this fund is to meet only such requisitions as may be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government. You are therefore authorized and requested to pay such demands upon you, within the above limit, as are presented to you by the duly constituted agents of the Government.

The Department doubts not your willingness to render every assistance in your power in this unprecedented state of affairs. When possible, it is hoped that you will all unite in each act herebo authorized. If, however, from any cause, such united action cannot be had, a majority may exercise the full authority given to the whole; and if any extraordinary emergency shall create a necessity for it, any one may do so.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. JOHN A. DIX, GEORGE OPDYKE, R. M. BLATCHFORD, New-York.

APRIL 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR: You will receive another letter from me with this.

We shall need supplies to a very large amount sent here from New-York, since the interruption to purchasers in Baltimore. They will, I think, much of them, have to come *vià* Easton, Reading, Harrisburgh, and the rest by sea, *vià* Annopolis. I have called on Thomas A. Scott to take charge of the railroads, and I want you to assist the commissaries and quartermasters in pushing forward their supplies, as well as in aiding them in making purchases at or from New-York.

We need men here without delay, and supplies should accompany them if possible.

SIMON CAMERON.

A. CUMMINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1861.

In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National Capital and the defence of the National Government, I hereby authorize EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, now in the City of New-York, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States until communication by mails and telegraph is completely reëstablished between the cities of Washington and New-York. Either of them, in care of inability to consult with the other, may exercise the authority hereby giuen.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Under the authority thus conferred, purchases of clothing, arms, and other supplies were made by me, and ships were chartered to carry troops, &c., to the gross amount of $221,734 40, for which I have filed in the Treasury Department vouchers in detail—a full statement of all of which was furnished to the Committee in New-York, in September last. And I told them at the same time that the remainder of the vouchers were in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, for other purchases made by my authority, which would complete the whole account. The balance in my hands, $3,193 62, was subsequently deposited with Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, for which I have his certificate; a copy of which is filed in the Treasury Department. The vouchers and certificates together amount to $224,928 01. The vouchers in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, which he had with him, when here, in December, and ready to exhibit to the Committee, as I assured them, with a balance in his hands of about $8,000—since deposited with the United States Treasurer in New-York—amount to the sum of $165,071 99, making, altogether, $390,000, which was the total amount drawn from that portion of the two millions placed in the hands of Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE, subject to the draft of Gov. MORGAN and myself, for the purposes indicated in the above letters.

The vouchers in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, which I have before stated the Committee so unreasonably and ruthlessly refused even to look at, contained not only the authority of the name of Mr. BLATCHFORD himself, but most of them are indorsed by the signatures of MOSES H. GRINNELL, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, and SAMUEL SLOAN, all alike eminent for their integrity and intelligent devotion to the interests of the country. Many of the articles whose purchase is thus indorsed by these vouchers, were bought under the direction of Gen. WOOL and Gen. DIX; and not a small portion were directly purchased by Gen. WADSWORTH in person, for the purpose of freighting the steamer *Kill-von-Kull*, which he sent forward with these stores for the relief of the Government; all of which the Committee would have seen if they had yielded to my importunity and called Mr. BLATCHFORD, and thus the whole question of the rightful expenditure of all the money would have been disposed of.

It is thus made evident, by authentic and well-attested vouchers, that the money drawn from the two million fund was honorably expended for what was thought to be, and really was, the necessity of the Government.

It is made equally evident that the statement of the report—still more plainly and offensively repeated in Congressional speeches by members of the Committee—that a large balance of $140,000 was retained in my possession, is destitute of the slighest semblance or shadow of truth,—the only ground for which, at any time, seems to have been a singular misapprehension or an ingenious and willful alteration of the language of my note to the Committee, and appended to my testimony. The note, as written to the Committee, and which is now in *their* possession, is literally and legibly as follows. Mark the words:

"There retained—under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury—by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD & OPDYKE, one hundred & forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

The original draft of the note, still in *my* possession, is as follows:

"There was retained—under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury—by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD, & OPDYKE, one hundred & forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

In copying it very hastily for the Committee, I seem to have omitted the word "was;" but the least intelligent reader wovld in an instant have supplied it, and, indeed, without it the meaning is entirely plain.

The Committee, in their report, printed it as follows, and founded upon their version an argument that I had possession of $140,000. Their whole line of argument and injurious deductions is thus based upon an alteration of my language:

"I have retained, under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD & OPDYKE, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

It will thus be seen that, in changing the word "there" to the words "I have," the report not only reduced the language of the note to an absurdity, but, so far as it left any meaning in it at all, it changed the depositary of the $140,000 from Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE (by whom it was held by proper authority) to myself, who, according to their insinuations, retained it, without vouchers of any character whatever.

But aside from, and independently of, this critical exposition of the alteration of my language by the author of the report, from which I have been suffering, I have happily at my command official papers sustaining, in whole and in detail, my statement on this point—all of which Mr. BLATCHFORD would have it exhibited to the Committee if he had been allowed to appear before them.

The original deposit of the $2,000,000 in New-York, by Secretary CHASE, (made upon the official requisition of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, for $1,000,000 each,) and the authorization, by Secretary CAMERON, to use that portion appropriated to the War Department, were procedures growing out of the imperious necessity of the hour, and justified by this necessity, as at least partially conceded by the Committee in their report. When the exigency was removed, by the reëstablishment of communication between the loyal States and the Capital, the deposit of the money was very properly withdrawn by Secretary CHASE, as will be seen by the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Regular communications with New-York having been established, although not as frequent nor as rapid as heretofore, thus removing the absolute necessity which existed on the 24th April last for special disbursing officers in the City of New-York, and referring to my letter of instructions of that date, I request that such sum as may be remaining in your hands of the amount of $2,000,000 advanced to you on that date, to meet legal and proper demands upon the Treasury, may be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and that you will, as early as practicable, render your account with the vouchers to this Department, that the same may be promptly settled.

There is no doubt that your report, when received, will be entirely satisfactory, and that your proceedings will be found to have been entirely in accordance with the high estimation entertained of you by this Department.

You will please consider this as a revocation of the authority given in my letter of the 24th ult., and accept the thanks of this Department for your patriotic services.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE, New-York.

To which Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE replied, stating that there were outstanding obligations amounting to about $140,000, which they had retained, *subject to the approval of the Secrtary of the Treasury*.

In rejoinder, these gentlemen received the following telegraphic communication:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Your reservation of fund to meet requisition of War Department, through Mr. CUMMINGS, approved.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

It was to this sum, and to the action in relation to it, that I referred in my note, so strangely garbled and misused. I referred to it because it was in addition to what had been at first expended, as I discovered on examining my papers, *having endeavored in vain to induce the Committee to allow me to furnish them the vouchers and papers, instead of relying on my recollection*; and I wrote the note that there might not be the appearance of an omission. But the note stated, in relation to it, that this sum "*is accounted for by the vouchers*," which seemed to render it impossible for any misapprehension; and I think now that no fair mind could have misapprehended it, and certainly no honest mind would have altered it.

All these facts, so perspicuous, so undeniable, and so conclusive, as to the rightful retention and appropriation of the $140,000—with the knowledge and sanction of the authorities of the Government—could have been had by the Committee if they had been willing even to hear the testimony of Mr. BLATCHFORD, who had all the papers necessary to a full understanding of the case, as previously stated.

It should be remembered that during all my interviews with the members of the Committee, I had not the remotest idea of what they were about to complain of. I was never once aaksd to explain a syllable about the $140,000, nor was it hinted to me that that was a question in their minds; and, indeed, I had been assured that they had no serious complaint to make against me.

The simple statement of these facts convicts the Committee of such gross and reckless injustice, that I do not feel called upon to stamp it or characterize it with the deserved and appropriate epithets.

If it be alleged that this alteration of which I complain was a mistake, unwittingly and not willfully made, then, I ask, why did not the Committee recall me, to ascertain the meaning of the note which their alteration had reduced to nonsense; or, worse still, why did they refuse so pertinaciously to hear Mr. BLATCHFORD, whose statement I assured them would make everything perfectly plain?

Is it too much to say that, however the alteration may have been made originally, the Committee, by their subsequent conduct toward me, and by the argument of the report, made it wilfully their own?

In further evidence that this authority to act in New-York was regarded as only temporary, and resulting from a peculiar exigency, the following letter was addressed by Secretary CAMERON to Gov. MORGAN and myself at the same time with the letter of Secretary CHASE, withdrawing the deposit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary emergency which demanded immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National capital, and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department to adopt extraordinary means for that purpose; and having full confidence in your intelligence, experience, and integrity, you were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, &c., in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until the reëstablishment of communication, by mails and telegraph, between the cities of New-York and Washington.

Uninterrupted communication between the two cities being now again established, and it being desirable that the duties heretofore attended to by you should be hereafter performed by the officers of the army, to whom they properly belong, I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you, and to request you to cease making purchases, procure transports, or attend to other duties under authority given, which could be justified only by the emergency, and now happily no longer existing. Respectfully yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., New-York City.

I have thus, by a plain statement of facts, accompanied by official documents from the Treasury and War Departments, disposed of the principal calumny of the report. In looking back over the history of the last few months, it seems really marvelous that any portion of the public could have believed so preposterous a story—which has been so industriously circulated through the agency of this report—as that the large sum of $140,000 of the public money would have been allowed by the vigilant and honest head of the Treasury Department to remain in any hands unaccounted for.

I have this satisfactory reflection: that, notwithstanding the criticisms of the Committee about the looseness of these transactions, and the accounts pertaining to them, they never could have been taken up for settlement without a perfect vindication of my character in relation to the whole affair. My note, as altered, might have remained unexplained, but nothing else. The facts and figures are in proper order, and would speak for themselves in all time, with or without my presence, and I so assured my friend, to whom I have alluded in the first part of this letter, who was alarmed for my sake, by the rumor that seemed to have leaked out of the Committee.

I might close here, but for the labored attempt of the Committee, while admitting, in language, the integrity of my purpose, yet attempting by insinuation to fix a stigma upon me for some of the minor acts connected with the execution of my trust. Of these, the one most harped upon is the purchase of linen pantaloons and straw hats for the troops. It is not alleged that a high price was paid for these articles; on the contrary, it is well known that they were purchased at a very low rate—being about ninety cents a pair for the pantaloons, and sixteen cents a piece for the hats. The most, therefore, that can be charged in this affair, and others of similar character, is an error of judgment. On that point I am not sensitive; but I may be excused for still believing that large bodies of men, suddenly transferred from the nostherly climes of Maine and Michigan, where the chill of Winter was still upon them, to a latitude where the heat was raging from seventy-five to eighty degrees, would find great relief and comfort, and, indeed, an exemption from the danger of sudden overheating and sun-stroke—many cases of which actually occurred—by the seasonable clothing thus provided. These men were not soldiers, in the tecanical sense of that term, inured to woolen uniforms, but they were volunteers from all the walks of life; and in New-York, and in Washington, also, at that time, it was thought sensible to provide for them such clothing as in similar climate they would provide for themselves. They were fully the equals of, living in like manner with, the members of this Committee, adapting their clothing to the change of the seasons—a fact which seems to have been utterly forgotten by the Committee. The eagerness with which the articles in question were sought by the troops—who would have been glad to purchase them at the price they were procured by the Government—may be quoted as some proof of the wisdom of the purchase. They were no more outside of the army regulation than the purchase of Winter gloves for the soldiers on picket duty. The Committee, it is fair to presume, from their action on this question, would let the soldiers' fingers freeze fast to their musket-locks rather than have a sound discretion exercised in such an emergency. So much for that large point which occupies a considerable portion of the report, and whose vast importance has called forth speeches in both Housee of Congress!

With regard to the purchase of ale, about which so much is said, the same character of reply, to some extent at least, may be made. No one will deny that it might have been made useful, both in the hospitals and out of them; and I doubt not it was used advantageously. But if it were not, it is surely no fault of mine.

The accusations of the report do not stop with those matters with which I was connected, but there seems to be a desire to drag me into others with which I had no connection whatever. Of these the most unjustifiable is the insinuation that I had some connection with the chartering of the steamer *Cataline*—an insinuation made indirectly, but significantly, after I had on oath averred that I had no connection whatever, in any way, direct or indirect, with that steamer, nor even knowledge of its ownership or charter. I repeat that averment in the most emphatic and unqualified manner. This averment is in no way affected by the note which the Committee publish, showing that I had ordered freight on board of the *Cataline*. She had been chartered by Col. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster at New-York, as the Committee ascertained, and I told them that it was very likely some of the articles I had purchased were forwarded by her, because they were sent by any vessel that was in the service and ready to go. In the note which the Committee parade, in connection with this subject, two other vessels are named as well as the *Cataline*—the *Roanoke* and *Chesapeake*—as having freight on board from me; and I have not, to this hour, the remotest idea of who owned them then or now, nor who chartered them for the Government; and I knew no more of the *Cataline* than I knew of them. It was not at all necessary, nor hardly even within my province, to inquire who owned or chartered them.

Without going farther into detail upon the various matters embraced in the report of the Committee, I content myself with the declaration that the money exnended by myself and those with whom I was associated, was disbursed economically and wisely; and that in the whole vast outlay that has attended this war, in no instance has the Government more truly or more fully got its money's worth, or the disbursing agents more strictly and conscientiously discharged their onerous duties. And it is proper to add that very little was done toward the safety of the Government in its great emergency, except through this provision of its officers above alluded to, and the action of the City of New-York, through the Union Defence Committee.

As an evidence, and in illustration, of the care used in the expenditure of the funds provided for this emergency, I may properly cite one instance out of many cases that occurred: During the period alluded to the Government decided, I think in Cabinet meeting, to purchase the steamer *Atlantic*, then in the public service, under a charter made by regular officers of the army; and I was authorized, and, indeed, almost instructed by a telegraphic dispatch to purchase her for the sum of $350,000—the price named in her charter—at which the Government had a right to purchase. I received the dispatch late in the evening of Saturday, the 4th of May, stating that her charter would expire the next day, which was Sunday. It had evidently been represented to the Government by parties who were in Washington, that it was important that the privilege to purchase, provided for in the charter, should be taken advantage of. After obtaining what information I could, I decided not to make the purchase, and so reported to the War Department, informing the Secretary that the vessel had not long before been offered at a much lower price, and probably would be again so offered if not bought now. I understand she had subsequently been offered to the Government for about $250,000, making an actual saving, if it is is still thought wise to purchase her, of a sum equal to one-fourth of all the money I expended during the dark and perilous period that followed the memoriable 19th of April.

I have now done. I have now spoken in self-defence. I have spoken plainly, as is my right, and the right of every man unjustly assailed. I have not harshly characterized the report, but I have shown, by official and irrefragible proof, the groundlessness of its charges and insinuations as affecting the transactions with which I was connected. I do not doubt, indeed, I have the utmost confidence in the personal honesty and candor of certain members of the Committee; and I feel assured that, upon a review of all the facts in the case, they will be alike anxious to vindicate me from the aspersions which they have unwittingly assisted in heaping upon me, and to relieve themselves of the injustice which, perhaps through misapprehension and haste, they have, in the face of the country, committed against a citizen, of whom they can justly allege no wrong. I have given a complete and impartial, though necessarily brief statement of this whole tranaction, in reply to the report of the Committee, by which I have been made to suffer so unjustly. I have made it without resentful impulses, for which, if I had been disposed to indulge them, there is ample scope. But I prefer to make no retorts, and have only to say, in conclusion, *Fiat justitia*.

I am, as ever, yours truly,
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1862.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in the course of his speech, said the slave could not be made a soldier. Place arms in his hands and he is rendered an assassin. The employment of the blacks against those in hostility to our Government, would drive the Union men of the South into the arms of our enemy. He trusted to our soldiers' valor and their leaders' skill, and not to the aid of armed blacks. The latter would lead to a protracted, devastating war, and be abhorrent to the sentiment of the white race.

Adjourned.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 6.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city yesterday, and organized by electing W. H. RILEY, of St. Joseph County, permanent President. The attendance was very large. Fully 500 delegates were present, and the proceedings harmonious throughout. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers at this time.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the position of the Democracy of Michigan in the present crisis, promising to support the Government in all constitutional means to suppress the rebellion, and opposing the termination of the war until all resistance to the Government everywhere ceases. Abolitionism is strongly denounced as equally guilty with Southern secessionism, and the speedy extinguishment of both is hoped for; also approving the modification of Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, Secretary CAMERON's report, and the appointment of the present Secretary of War, as indications that the President will adhere to the Constitution; also denouncing corruption and extravagance, and demanding honesty and economy in the administration of the Government.

Board of Aldermen.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the Chair.

Among the petitions presented was one from the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary, for a donation, which was referred to the Finance Committee, and one from Patrick Kelly, to be allowed to keep a street stand at the corner of South and Dover streets, which was approved.

A remonstrance from the Railroad Companies, against the ordinance in relation to sprinkling salt on the streets, was laid on the table, to be taken up with the Mayor's veto of that ordinance, whenever the Board choose to consider the subject.

President HENRY offered a resolution in favor of donating Samuel Custis the sum of $500, in consideration of injuries he received while firing a salute on WASHINGTON's birthday, which was laid over under the rule. Mr. Custis was a member of the Twelfth Regiment. By the explosion of a cannon he was engaged in firing according to regimental orders, at Washington Parade-ground, he was deprived of his left arm, his right arm was broken and his eyesight dangerously injured, so that he will be unable to resume his occupation as an architect.

The Board passed a vote of thanks to George H. Moore, Esq., the librarian of the Historical Society, for reading the farewell address of Washington, on the 22d of February.

A similar resolution in regard to Hon. George Bancroft, the orator of the day, and requesting a copy of the oration, met with considerable opposition, on account of the strong anti-slavery sentiments he there expressed.

Mr. GENET said Mr. Bancroft's sentiments, as expressed in his oration, were abolition to the core, and could not consistently be approved by the Common Council. He held that every man who voted for the resolution indorsed what Mr. Bancroft said in his oration, because Mr. Bancroft represented the City of New-York when he delivered it. He appealed to the conservative Republicans to vote against the resolution.

Mr. DAYTON said Mr. Bancroft was not recommended to the Committee of Arrangements by Abolitionists, but by Democrats. He had complied with the request of the Committee, the Chairman of which was, therefore, bound in honor to offer the resolution. As a Republican, he did not wish to indorse the sentiments of Mr. Bancroft. He wished to thank him merely as a matter of courtesy.

Various efforts were made to modify the resolutions, and the parliamentary skirmishing in consequence was entertaining, and at times amusing to the crowded lobby.

Mr. FARLEY wished the resolutions to thank Mr. Bancroft for complying with the request of the Committee, and also to say that the Common Council repudiate his sentiments. [Laughter.]

Finally, on motion of Mr. FARLEY, the resolution was amended and passed in this shape:

Resolved, That the Common Council thank Mr. Bancroft for complying with the request of the Committee who had in charge the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Walsh, Henry, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Smith, Hall, Dayton, Allen and Ottiwell—5.

The report of Fire Marshal Baker for the half year ending Nov. 1, 1861, was presented in book form and ordered to be placed on file.

The City Appropriation bill, as amended by the Councilmen, was received, ordered to be printed in the minutes and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Chamber of Commerce.

NEW MEMBERS—INDORSEMENT OF THE HEALTH BILL—QUARANTINE MATTERS—MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH THE USURY LAWS—A STATE ASSESSOR WANTED FROM THE CITY—COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BRIGHT.

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting, yesterday afternoon, the President, P. PERIT, Esq., in the chair, the following new members were unanimously elected:

Budolph C. Burlage, No. 45 Exchange-place, nominated by George F. Thomae; Alexander Duncan, No. 11 Nassau-street, by Robert B. Minturn; Edward C. Johnson, No. 193 Washington-street, by Elliot C. Cowdin; Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-street, by I. Smith Homans; Francis T. Walker, No. 46 Pine-street, by William Barton.

Messrs. JONATHAN STURGIS and GEORGE F. THOMAE were selected to fill two vacancies in the Committee on Arbitration.

The Special Committee on Quarantine matters submitted a report in favor of the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill now before the Legislature. The Committee recommended that the proposed amendment of the laws relative to Harbor-masters and Pilot Commissioners be referred to a Select Committee. The report was adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL called attention to the bill before the Legislature to make the Quarantine grounds public parks for the benefit of the Staten Islanders. H thought it strange that after burning the Quarantine property, the people of Richmond County should have the impudence to call for such a boon. In accordance with Mr. MARSHALL's suggestion the Chamber passed a resolution in opposition to the bill.

The special Committee appointed to report upon the proposed plan of a commercial code of marine signals, now before the Senate, reported adversely to any such action by Congress. The report was adopted and indorsed by the Chamber.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW called attention to the necessity of legislation, with reference to the usury laws. He read an interesting paper in favor of abolishing the present legal restrictions on the rate of interest. He remarked that the capitalists, who were lending the Government money at 7 3-10 per cent. interest were not afraid of being prosecuted for usury. He favored allowing the price of money to be regulated like any other commodity by the laws of trade, and making 6 per cent. the legal interest where no agreement was made. He submitted a resolution appointing a Committee of three to examine and report some plan of amending the usury laws of the State.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Barstow, Chauncey and Deming Duer were appointed such Committee.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT remarked upon the unequal valuation of property throughout the State. He complained that New-York City paid 40 per cent. of the taxes while it had only one third of the population. He offered a resolution to the effect that this City and County was entitled to at least one member of the Board of State Assessors, and recommending Gov. MORGAN to fill the coming vacancy in April next, with a member from this City.

The resolution was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Governer.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE, in a neat address, highly complimentary to the friendly spirit of JOHN BRIGHT, offered a series of resolutions acknowledging the appreciation, by the Chamber, of the noble conduct of that liberal defender of the cause of the Union. The following are the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

In view of the great interests of humanity and civilization, and the principles of free government, involved in the contest for maintaining the integrity of the American Union and the authority of the National Government; and under the obligations of duty to an eminent and intrepid friend of freedom, order and justice, who has earnestly and disinterestedly given expression to his sympathy with our National cause, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York hereby records its grateful sense of the intelligent, eloquent, just and fearless manner in which Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has defended, before the people of England, and in the British Parliament, the principles of constitutional liberty and international justice for which the American people are contending.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated to Mr. BRIGHT, and published.

Annual Commencement of the University of New-York Medical Department.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University was held last evening at in the chapel of the building. Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS delivered the opening prayer, and conferred degrees upon the following gentlemen, sixty-five in number:

Rollin T. Baker, New-York; Edward Bennett, New-York; Frederick Benoit, Canada East; John L. Braman, New-Jersey; Henry M. Brush, New-York; Richard C. Carlisle, South Carolina; Dwight S. Chamberlin, New-York; Wm. H. Chamberlin, New-York; Wm. C. Clark, West Indies; Mahlon J. Davis, Pennsylvania; Edmund De Witt, New-Jersey; James W. Dickie, Canada West; Hugh Doherty, New-York; George W. Edwards, New-York; Wm. H. Ensign, Connecticut; John T. Farrell, Canada West; John N. Freemen, Illinois; Albert H. Gallatin, New-York; W. J. Gilbert, North Carolina; George William Hatch, Maine; Samuel E. Holtzman, Indiana; Abel Huntington, New-York; A. G. Kimberly, New-York; John C. Lamont, New-York; Alfred S. Laubach, Pennsylvania; John V. Lauderdale, New-York; Samuel Lewen, New-Brunswick; Mathias L. Lord, New-York; John N. Lowe, New-Jersey; Samuel Lynch, New-Hampshire; Beverly N. McCleery, New-Brunswick; Geo. E. McDonald, New-York; W. H. Mather, Connecticut; Aaron J. Miller, Pennsylvania; James H. Mills, New-York; Geo. B. Munger, New-York; Alden E. Nelson, Vermont; Thomas C. O'Callaghan, Massachusetts; Eugene S. Olcott, New-York; Geo. H. Owen, New-York; Solomon H. Peck, New-York; Thomas C. Pollock, Pennsylvania; John L. Portwood, Virginia; Harris Pushor, Maine; Wm. S. Robertson, New-Brunswick; Marvin C. Rowland, New-York; C. Allen Sears, Connecticut; Tr. C. Seiberling, Pennsylvania; John G. Sinclair, Canada West; George C. Smith, Massachusetts; Jas. W. Southworth, Jr., Missouri; Pierre S. Starr, Connecticut; David T. Stowell, New-Hampshire; Sylvester E. Strong, New-York; A. E. Sumner, Connecticut; William Taylor, Jr., New-York; J. Mott Throop, New-York; John T. Treacy, Pennsylvania; G. Kempton Turner, Virginia; Fort Van Keuren, New-York; Wm. K. Van Reypen, New-Jersey; Thomas C. Walton, Canada West; Daniel F. Wells, New-York; Edward J. Whitney, New-York; Thomas S. Yard, New-York.

The annual prizes were awarded as follows: Dr. Mott's silver medal, to W. H. Bates, New-York; Dr. Mott's bronze medal, to W. H. Mather, Connecticut; Dr. Van Buren's first prize, to Eugene S. Alcott, New-York; Dr. Van Buren's second prize, to W. H. Bates, New-York; Dr. Metcalfe's first prize, to J. H. Mills, New-York; Dr. Metcalfe's second prize, to A. S. Laubach, Pennsylvania.

The valedictory address was delivered by Professor VAN BUREN.

Arrival of the Ninety-eighth New-York Regiment.

Yesterday morning the Ninety-eighth Regiment, Col. WM. DUTTON, arrived here from Albany On landing, the men were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they will remain till further orders. The numerical strength of the regiment is nearly a thousand. Seven companies were recruited in Franklin County; the remaining three in Wayne County. All the men are uniformed and equipped, but have no arms. Before leaving, they will be supplied with Enfield rifles. Col. DUTTON graduated at West Point, and in the same class with Gen. McCLELLAN. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, WM. DUTTON; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Durkee; Major, Albon Man; Adjutant, E. H. Hubbs; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Hubbard; Surgeon, Wm. G. Davids; Assistant-Surgeon, G. B. Balch; Quartermaster, Geo. H. Clarke; Qurtermaster-Sergeant, W. H. Rogers; Commissary-Sergeant, W. B. Rudd; Sergeant-Major, H. D. Hickok.

Line Officers.—Co. A, Capt. E. J. Maunx; Co. B, Capt. Benjamin Russell; Co. C, Capt. L. D. Ellsworth; Co. D, Capt. James Doty; Co. E, Capt. O. F. Miller; Co. F, Capt. Wm. Kreitzer; Co. G, Capt. E. B. Wolfe; Co. H, Capt. C. W. Crary; Co. I, Capt. Alfred Wakeley; Co. K, Capt. Chas. Birdsall.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Four hundred and nineteen patients were treated in the Long Island College Hospital during the month of February. 230 were medical cases, 41 diseases of women, and 148 surgical cases. The diseases are classified as follows: Of the nervous system, 15; general system, 11; digestive organs, 60; genito-urinal organs, 59; lungs, 48; heart, 1; throat, 6; skin, 34; bones and joints, 14; eye, 8; ear, 1; fevers, 17; rheumatism, 8; fractures, 6; dislocations, 1; abscesses and felons, 20; ulcers, 9; contusions, 10; wounds, 11; burns, 3; hernia, 2; goitre, 1; tumors, 1; enlarged glands, 5; foreign bodies removed, 1; tongue-tie, 2; club-foot, 1; vaccinations, 14; unclassified and minor cases, 50; 700 prescriptions were dispensed.

THE UNION SKATING POND.—The skating was summarily closed for the season on the Union Pond Wednesday night, by the breaking away of the embankment so that the water run off and broke up the ice.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 11, 32, 43, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 6.

FLOUR dull, at $4 20@$4 25 for Superfine. WHISKY declined, 19c.; closing dull. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Holders firm. MESS PORK in demand, at $11 50@$11 75; held at $11 75@$12. LARD, 7¾c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 1c. lower. CORN quiet. MESS PORK steady at $11 50. Bulk Meats firm; good demand. LARD quiet and unchanged. HOGS, dressed, quiet and unchanged. Live in good supply. Buyers and sellers 25c. apart. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 5,400 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

The unparalleled crowds at BARNUM's Museum indicates that the new play, Commodore NUTT, Hippopotamus, &c., please the public. They constitute the greatest attractions ever offered the American public.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX's SPRING STYLE OF GENTS' HATS.—No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—F. B. Conway, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Needham and lady, James Kingdon and lady, T. N. Boyd, Mr. Griffen, James Goodeve, L. S. Pollock, Miss Mary Pollock, Master Frank Pollock, Wm. Stuart, John A. Knight, James Henderson, Alex. Innis and lady, James Fodge, Mrs. Phillips and babe, Mr. Ferguson, W. Rafferty, Jno. McDonald, M. A. Sleich, J. B. Phillips, R. R. Bunting, George S. Lamb, B. Pisapro, George D. Brook, Capt. Holden, J. E. Cook, James E. Leach, Mr. Fenner.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—W. A. Stevens, Mrs. M. A. Dunnica, sister and niece; Mrs. Fairfax, Mrs. J. Winas and child, S. Hydenfeldt, A. B. Preston, Jas. P. Fisk, J. P. H. Wentworth, Henry Mathews, C. L. Franbe, J. S. Atwood, Jr., N. P. Carpenter, Jas. Combs, Mrs. Morgan and two children, C. C. Hewitt, Lieut. W. Rives, U. S. A., Mrs. M. H. Searcy, R. C. Montgomery, A. W. Ebright, Capt. W. H. Watson, Jr., wife and child; Capt. Griffin, Capt. Maury, Capt. L. G. Mead and wife, Capt. Luce, J. Burton, S. Cassier, J. M. Pinte and Brother, C. J. Martin, Don L. Montan, Don J. Janrien, Chas. Reed, P. Middleton, M. Barry, L. Davis, M. Davis.

In steamship Cubana, from Havana—G. Ramos, S. Berrisdertia, H. Harrison, E. H. Evarts, J. C. Sanford, G. Zanwone, A. Guies, P. Daley, W. D. Graham, L. Pensin, D. P. Donovan, F. S. Bemit, H. Koeler, F. Alfonk, L. Grescke, T. A. Muller, T. Hargraner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets.... 5 58 | Moon sets....12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 49 | Gov. Island.12 38 | Hell Gate.... 2 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Congress, (Belg.,) Luning, London, Bruguare & Thebaud.

Ships Samoset, Chapman, Falmouth, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Mecklinburg, (Meck.,) Korff, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Mayflower, Dewell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Edmund, (Brem.,) Wehmann, Liverpool, Hennings & Gosling; Hamlet, (Hanov.,) Hegeman, Cork, Ruger Hros.; Bessette & Pecoul, (Fr.,) Lannam, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Wm. Oswald, Hill, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Porto Plata, C. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Alice, Esdale, Marseilles, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; J. W., Faulklin, Boston, Dayton; J. M. Freeman, York, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Jacmel, Edward Beck; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Hannah, Loud, Jamaica, Brett, Son & Co.; Canning, (Br.,) Munro, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Florence Rogers, Rogers, Fortress Monroe, B. F. Small.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Feb. 25, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Cubana, (Span.,) Larrazabal, Havana Feb. 26, in ballast to Simon de Visser. Came to this port to repair. Feb. 28, 150 miles W. of Havana, passed bark Monneynick, bound N.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Canonicus, Allen, Fall River, in ballast, for Government.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer W. F. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Melitus, (Br., of Liverpool;) McDowell, Amoy Sept. 27, passed Angier Nov. 23, with teas to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle. Had very heavy weather on this coast.

Bark Anna, Davis, Palermo Dec. 26, passed Gibraltar Jan. 3, with fruit, &c., to master. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage. Feb. 12, lat. 22 46, lon. 62 40, spoke brig B. L. Swan, Prindle, for St. Croix, who supplied us with provisions. Feb. 24, was in sight of Barnegat, and was blown off; saw a brig running for us, with mainmast gone and colors set; at dark she came to on our weather bow; next morning (26th) boarded her, and found her to be the Rose Hall, of Aberdeen, from New-York, trying to get back; she had had heavy weather, and was leaking; her cargo of wheat had got to the pumps and choked them; she had been within 30 miles of Sandy Hook on the 24th, and in a gale from N. W. had been thrown on her beam-ends, and to right her had cut away the mainmast; she supplied us with provisions, and requested us to keep in sight of her; same time, saw a large number of barrels and pieces of wrecked stuff, also a large vessel, with foremast only standing, and a brig lying by her; picked up five barrels of flour, marked J M, S S, O O, W W, C K; also picked up one barrel of lard, marked O O O. That night, during a fog, lost sight of the brig, in lat. 38 6, lon. 70 55; since then has had heavy weather.

Bark Utah, Hart, San Juan, Nic., Jan. 31, in ballast to C. Durand. Has experienced very heavy weather; been blown off the coast three times. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Cienfuegos 33 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolff. Has been 21 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales; lost deck-load of 24 hhds. of molasses; was in sight of the Highlands three times, and was blown off about 100 miles each time.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, Grenada Feb. 15, with fruit to J. W. Hubbard. Left bark H. Trowbridge, from St. Vincent's, arr. Feb. 14, the only Am. vessel.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Matanzas Feb. 18, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Mary, Tirrell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. John Tway, Smith, Staten Island.

Schr. Ney, Nelson, Staten Island.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Bebee, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, W., light.

Below.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool Jan. 2.

Ship Albert, (Brem.,) Klamp, Bremen Dec. 28.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) from ——.

Also one bark and one brig, unknown.

Sailed.

March 5—Ships Ocean Monarch, Liverpool; Rhine, London; John J. Boyd, Liverpool; Isaac Bell, do.; Golchus, (Brem.,) London. Barks Louis, (Brem.,) Bremen; David Chapin, Vera Cruz.

March 6—U. S. gunboats Sachem and Currituck and battery Monitor, all for Hampton Roads. Ships Adelaide Bell, Philadelphia; Sir Robert Peel, (Hamb.,) Hamburg. From Quarantine—H. B. M. gunboat Medea, Commander Preston, for Bermuda.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship City of New-York, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool 19th, and Queenstown the 20th, at 5 P. M., arrived this morning. She has 245 passengers and the mails. Capt. Petrie reports having had very severe weather during the passage. On March 1, saw heavy field ice from from lat. 45, lon. 49 to lat. 44 22, to lon. 49 6, and was detained 15 hours by it.

Spoken, &c.

Black Oak—ship, from New-York for California, 35 ds. out, all well, Dec. 13, lat. 13 42 S., lon. 32 5 W.

Louisiana—Am. bark, of Newport, 69 ds. out for California, Jan. 19, lat. 52 10 S., lon. 31 36 W.

Odd Fellow—bark, of Sag Harbor, no date or lat. given, was spoken at sea, with 50 bbls. oil.

R. Gilfillan—schr., of Wilmington, Del., bound S., was seen, Feb. 21, lat. 36, lon. 73 56.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Feb. 20, arr. Am. steamer Northern Light, New-York 23d, schr. Charlotte Minerva, Jones, hence; 24th, brig Caroline, Porter, do.

Sailed—Feb. 18, Am. brig Abby Thaxter, Cuba; 19th, Am. schr. Calista, Tobasco; 26th, Am. schr. Velma, Cuba; 22d, Am. bark West Wind, Cuba; Am. bark Magdalena, New-York.

In port—25th, U. S. sloop Falmouth and brig Perry.

The steamer John Hart became a total loss in Lake Nicaragua on Jan. 26, from dragging her anchors in a gale. Capt. Maury and crew go home by the Northern Light. An English bark was lost about the same time on Halfmoon Cay, Honduras.

PAITA—Feb. 17, Am. schr. Golden State touched in from Valparaiso for the mails for Tahiti.

VALPARAISO—Jan. 18, arr. Am. ship Keystone, Sidney; Am. bark Sumter, Boston; 21st, Am. ship Atalanta, Liverpool; 28th, Am. ship Commonwealth, California; Am. bark Hugh Birkhead, Guayaquil; 29th, Am. ship Southern Right, Swansea.

Sailed—Feb. 17, Am. ships Crest of the Wave, Tongoi; 23d, Duchesse d'Orleans, Huasco; 26th, Atalanta, Coquimbo; 30th, Am. schr. Golden Gate, Tahiti.

CALLAO—Feb. 7, arr. Am. ships Lammergier, London; Greenwood, Rio Janeiro; 9th, Golden Cross, do.; Jennie W. Paine, Chinchas; 10th, Harry of the West, do.

Sailed—Jan. 29, Am. ships Emma Jane, Chinchas; Feb. 3, Caroline Tucker, England; John E. Parks, do.; 4th, U. S. war steamer Wyoming, Panama; 7th, Clara, Chinchas; 11th, Jednie W. Paine, Spain; 12th, Greenwood, Larranaga; 13th, Lammergier, Chinchas.

On Jan. 25, the Br. bark Guayacon, with coal, from Swansea, went ashore near Caldera.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 15, brig Resolute, Gray, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.; schrs. Susan Moore, Strout, Mary Alice, from New-York, just arr. The brig J. W. Woodruff, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sld. 15th.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 9, bark Addison Child, for Boston in a few ds.; schr. John Roe, for Buenos Ayres, sld. 9th, and others not recollected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they wil find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

REMOVAL OF GWYNNE & DAY.

GWYNNE & DAY have removed their Banking Office to No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

Uncurrent money and Treasury Notes bought and sold.

Highest premium on Gold and Silver.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale, &c., &c.

Subscriptions received to the METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale dépôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS for maintaining, during the coming Winter, a first-class Skating Pond at Bedford, which shall be accessible from all parts of the City of Brooklyn, will be held at No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Skating Association.

BROOKLYN, March 6, 1862.

JOHN GAUL ROSMAN, CHARLES H. MEIGS, C. W. BETTS, } Committee.

WANTED.—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has best of City references from her last employer, with whom she has lived eighteen months. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL, BY an English girl of experience and intelligence, to take charge of a linen-room or storeroom; is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH GARDEN attached, in the vicinity of New-York, by a small family, no children. It must be in a good neighborhood, and of moderate rent. Address, with location, rent, &c., J. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years of best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.